FBIS DAILY REPORT

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AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION SESSION HELD IN ROMANIA

AU211951 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1918 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 21/6/1984 -- Over June 18-21 Bucharest hosted the 60th meeting of the CMEA standing commission for collaboration in agriculture. Delegations of the CMEA-Member countries and a delegation of Socialist Yugoslavia attended.

Participants discussed problems related to the fulfillment of the complex actions of collaboration endorsed by the session of the council in view of improving the farmfoods supply to the population of the CMEA-Member countries. Concrete measures have been established to solve them operatively. An important place was held by examination of the proposals for a deepening of the collaboration in enhancing the production of seeds for crops to the end of providing all the amounts needed by the CMEA-member countries.

The participants analysed the results of the scientific and technological research conducted in 1983 within the multilateral collaboration and the ways for mutual transfer and use of these results in farm production. They also analysed aspects related to the collaboration in zootechny.

Information was exchanged concerning the experience gained by the countries-members of the CMEA in point of the activity based on own economic administration and self-management of the agricultural units, as well as other problems posed by the collaboration in agriculture.

The meeting proceeded in a working atmosphere of mutual understanding.

Totu Meets Participants

AU211952 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1916 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/6/1984 -- Ioan Totu, deputy prime minister of Romania, received on June 21 the chief delegates to the 60th session of the CMEA standing commission for collaboration in agriculture.

During the interview aspects were approached referring to the deepening and expansion of collaboration among CMEA member countries in agriculture.

BOAT VIOLATING TERRITORIAL WATERS DRAWS FIRE

AU211253 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 21 Jun 84

["Announcement of the ALBANIAN TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, June 20 (ATA) -- With regard to the report released on June 19 by the French News Agency, AFP, that on Monday afternoon, June 18, Albanian coastal guards opened fire against 3 Frenchmen who had entered the Albanian territorial waters, wounding one of them and arresting another, the ATA correspondent was informed by the Albanian competent organs that no French citizen has been caught or arrested by the Albanian border guards.

The ATA correspondent was also informed by the competent authorities, that on June 18, 1984, at 11.00 hrs an unidentified motorboat with three persons on board entered the territorial waters of the PSR [People's Socialist Republic] of Albania in the zone of Vrine, at a 20-30 m. distance from the shore. The motorboat was detected by the Albanian border patrol and was signalled to stop. But it did not comply with the demand of the patrol, which opened warning fire. After this, the motorboat went away.

On the same day, at 13.20 hrs, the same motorboat with three unidentified persons on board, violated again the Albanian territorial waters, in the same zone, approaching this time up to 8 meters off the Albanian shore. One of the persons left the boat and came ashore. The Albanian border guard, who detected them, signalled the violators to stop and after they did not comply with the call, the patrol was obliged to open warning fire. The person who had come ashore, joined the motorboat, which speedily left the Albanian seashore.

LONDON SUMMIT: DISAGREEMENT, QUARRELS, FAILURE

AU201405 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 10 Jun 84 p 4

[Frederik Mikeli article: "The London Meeting -- the 10th Failure"]

[Text] Between November 1975, when the first meeting of industrialized capitalist countries was held in Rambouillet, near Paris, and the recent London meeting, which concluded yesterday, a lot has been said about the "economic revitalization" of capitalism in the West. The main theme of these meetings, which have reached 10, has been to define a common economic strategy, to create financial equilibrium, and to establish stability in trade and monetary exchanges. It is a fact, however, that none of these meetings reached agreement on a common alternative solution, nor could one be reached. On the contrary, unity made room for disagreements, quarrels, and failure, as was seen in the London meeting.

Helmut Kohl, the West German chancellor, reiterated before and during the meeting that "that American interest rates are causing great harm to the West European economy." U.S. President Reagan, on the other hand, threatened that "the U.S. interest rates would continue to rise in the future and the high exchange rate of the U.S. dollar would remain high." This is an old refrain since Nixon's 1971 declaration marking the end of the Bretton Woods agreement, heard also at Rambouillet, and again in London. Positions have remained unchanged and "economic revitalization" a pleasant utopia. The West Europeans left London with the "American alternative" and all its challenging consequences: U.S. officials are declaring openly that "the American locomotive will pull the other countries out of the crisis even more rapidly if they implement strictly President Reagan's economic orientations."

This means that the United States will continue the policy of financial pressure on its European allies, the policy of opening their markets to its commodities, and the policy of protectionism. From this viewpoint, the London meeting followed the usual routine of such meetings. These resemble each other also for another reason. The severe capitalist crisis continues to deepen after such meetings. The ways out and determined programs have failed after every one of these meetings. The reasons are clear. These lie outside the meetings and cannot be resolved by them.

The failure of the economic aspect of the London meeting and of the efforts to determine a "common economic strategy" was covered up on Washington's initiative by a political declaration that was drafted to create some kind of an optimistic image in order to persuade public opinion that something had been achieved. This declaration, which in substance stressed "the benefit of the democratic system compared to others, the resolution of conflicts without the use of weapons, and the preservation of communication channels with the East," was nothing but a demagogic eulogy to conceal the policy of war preparations that the American and other imperialists have in store for the world. The development of events themselves, the severe situation in the Persian Gulf, the intensification of nuclear rearmament, and the intervention and provocations against sovereign countries testify to an escalation of the aggressive policy of the United States and its allies.

The conclusions of the London meeting were not unexpected. This meeting entered the history of such meetings as "the 10th failure." The major problem, the economic problem, remained unsolved. Contradictions and disagreements remained. Nor was anything achieved on the political plane either. The partners were in fact compelled to declare openly that "we cannot declare war on Washington," which confirms the unchanged imperialist policy dictated by Washington and is reflected in the London declaration with the commitment that "each of us will maintain the military force needed to meet our responsibilities." The Americans are pleased that the summit meetings of the seven have been transformed into a forum for the Atlantic policy and demands. But the latest forum, too, remains the same as previous ones, and reflects the exacerbation of bitter intercapitalist contradictions in all fields. This is what remains after all the clamor concerning this 10th meeting of the seven.

FIGHT AGAINST CONTRAIDEOLOGICAL PRACTICES URGED

AU161631 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 14 Jun 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Further Raise the Militant Spirit in the Struggle Against Alien Manifestations"]

[Excerpts] One of the most important questions in deepening the struggle against alien manifestations currently consists of ensuring a militant spirit by all party organizations and the mass of communists, cadres, and working people. Generally, this spirit is felt strongly throughout the country. Without denying the achievements, however, it must be said that a lot remains to be done in the struggle against alien manifestations and liberal attitudes toward them. The profound scientific analyses carried out in recent AWP Central Committee plenums have once again brought to light the need to further raise the spirit of militancy and to constantly reinforce the feeling of communist irreconcilability toward alien manifestations. This is not a fortuitous conclusion. Why? First, because the party's instruction that we must struggle against alien manifestations daily "with a broom" instead of periodically "with a quake" is not properly understood everywhere and by everyone. Second, a certain accustoming of oneself is observed with regard to alien manifestations. Both these attitudes, that is, a campaign-resembling position and tolerance, are pregnant with harmful consequences, because they create conditions giving rise to alien manifestations at a time when what is required is that they should be prevented or eradicated where they appear.

Let us take, for example, the attitude toward work and property. A socialist attitude toward work and the common property is a characteristic trait of our people, in rural as well as urban areas. However, we do encounter manifestations of petit bourgeois psychology, which are reflected in demands for "selected work," violations of discipline, unjustified absenteeism, the nonfulfillment of work norms, poor quality work, defects, increased sick leave, and so forth. In some sectors in particular such manifestations are causing concern, and there are not a few of them. There is, for example, too much unjustified absenteeism in some mines, as in the Valias Mine in Tirana, the Selenica Mine in Vlore, and so forth. Yet, although these manifestations are known, the educational work of some party organizations and of their instruments is not conducive to the prevention of these manifestations; technical and organizational measures also fall short of requirements. This is reflected in the fact that concessions are made and a liberal spirit prevails with regard to the implementation of laws, while account-rendering and control, in their various forms, are also not up to the required standard.

Unless they are under constant attack, alien manifestations tend to raise their head and become matters of concern. Therefore, regardless of all achievements, the struggle against alien manifestations must not be considered a closed chapter. It is a well-known fact, for example, that throughout its life the party has opposed favoritism as well as unhealthy personal interventions and friendships -- manifestations that are contrary to the norms of communist morality. Despite this, such manifestations are still encountered, particularly in the health sector, as well as in the communal and trade sectors. Even some communists and cadres are bearers of such manifestations. There are people who approach people to ensure that their children are established in privileged jobs; there are those who try to put pressure on teachers to give their children undeserved marks; and there are those who try to secure unlawful privileges through favoritism. The party has stressed that it can be said unmistakably that those who use the method of favoritism are either opportunists, sectarians, or conservatives. We must therefore denounce and judge severely in every case all those who manifest such tendencies, at the same time clearly stressing the danger and harm that they can cause in life.

Of particular importance in the struggle against alien manifestations and liberal attitudes toward them is the constant sharpening of political vigilance. What is happening? Failing to constantly raise this vigilance, "citizenship rights" are given to manifestations of bureaucracy, intellectualism, and technocratism, or negative phenomena raise their head with regard to the way some young people dress. Wanting to be "with the times," the latter dress in a way that has nothing in common with the aesthetic tastes and norms of our socialist morality. But these are our own people, who live among us. When one asks why this is happening, there are those who say: "Well, we have accustomed ourselves somewhat to it, we do not notice them...." But accustoming oneself is dangerous. It means that something that is alien to our ideology, to the principles and norms of our society, goes by unobserved. If one accustoms oneself to alien manifestations, this means that one hasfirst accustomed oneself to them ideologically. None of us should tolerate alien manifestations, no matter how tiny they might be.

BOC HEAD: U.S. EXPLOITS OLYMPICS FOR HEGEMONY

AU211938 Sofia BTA in English 1757 GMT 21 Jun 84

["For Consolidating the Humane Principles and Ideals of the Olympic Movement" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 21 (BTA) -- Many public figures, workers in the sphere of physical culture and sportsmen gathered today to celebrate the "Olympic Day". This year it coincides with the 90th anniversary of the constituent congress of the International Olympic Committee. Mr Ivan Slavkov, chairman of the Bulgarian Olympic Committee, delivered a report.

He elaborated on the development of this world movement to which Bulgaria has also made a contribution. The contacts between the International Olympic Committee and the Bulgarian Olympic Committee were established as far back as 1906. For 60 years the Bulgarian Olympic Committee has been working for consolidating the international sports movement, for popularising the Olympic principles and ideas all over the world.

Mr Ivan Slavkov pointed out that today various political circles are trying to use this sports movement for interests which have nothing to do with the Olympic principles. The Olympic games are subjected to unprecedented attempts to turn them into a means for realising the hegemonistic ambitions of the U.S. Administration, the anti-Olympic activities of which pose an actual threat to the unity of the Olympic movement. Thus the United States, one of the oldest Olympic nations, which has traditions in the Olympic movement, has raised the banner of confrontation and cold war. Now it is obvious that the forthcoming games will have nothing to remind of the joyful spirit of the festival of peace and sports at the Moscow Olympic games. In this respect the refusal of the Olympic committees of the socialist and many other progressive countries was the only possible response to the brutal disregard of the Olympic Charter.

We look into the future with optimism, Mr Ivan Slavkov stressed. The principles and ideals of the Olympic movement are not as fragile and transient to be thus easily violated.

BONEV, SYCHEV DISCUSS CEMA SUMMIT IMPLEMENTATION

AU211755 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Comrade Stanish Bonev has received Vyacheslav Sychev, CEMA secretary, and discussed with him matters pertaining to the measures on implementing the decisions of the Moscow CEMA summit.

NICARAGUAN DELEGATION ARRIVES ON WORKING VISIT

AU211254 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] A short while ago a Nicaraguan delegation led by Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, arrived in Bulgaria on a working visit.

At Sofia airport the guests were greeted by Comrades Milko Balev, Andrey Lukanov, Stanish Bonev, deputy ministers, and by Bayardo Chavez Salmeron, Nicaraguan ambassador to Bulgaria.

HANOI PARTY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO SOFIA

OW201708 Hanoi VNA in English 1541 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 20 -- A Hanoi delegation led by Tran Tan, alternate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and deputy secretary of the Hanoi party committee, ended its week-long visit to Sofia on June 18.

During its stay, the delegation paid tribute at the Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum, and held talks with the leadership of the party and administrative committees of Sofia.

On June 16 it was received by Georgi Georgiev, member of the B.C.P. Central Committee and first secretary of the Sofia party committee. The two sides expressed their satisfaction at the growing friendship and cooperation between the two capital cities.

A program of cooperation between the two cities for 1984-85 was signed by Tran Tan and G. Dolatinova, member of the B.C.P. Central Committee. Under this program, the two cities will exchange visits of delegations, experience, and mutual assistance.

MARGOT HONECKER DELEGATION DEPARTS 21 JUNE

AU211939 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] The delegation of the GDR Ministry of Education led by Margot Honecker, GDR minister of education, departed the country today. The guests were acquainted with the achievements of Bulgaria's education and visited high schools and higher educational establishments in Sofia and Plovdiv. At a meeting with representatives of the Ministry of National Education, the possibilities of expanding the two countries' cooperation in education were discussed.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES AFRICAN ENVOYS' CREDENTIALS

AU191926 Sofia BTA in English 1753 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Sofia, June 19 (BTA) -- Bulgaria is ready to promote and broaden its relations of friendship and cooperation with the Congo, Mr. Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, said receiving the credentials of the newly appointed ambassador of the Congo, Mr. Charles Stanislas Batheas-Mollombo.

The Bulgarian leader gave a high assessment to the Congo's contribution to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid, its all-round support of the national liberation movements, its constructive activities in the Organisation for African Unity.

The ambassador of the Congo pointed to the wish of his country to promote relations and fruitful cooperation with Bulgaria.

Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, received the newly appointed ambassador of Zambia to this country, Mr. Fane Mushankwa Liboma, who presented him his credentials.

Expressing his satisfaction with the development of bilateral relations, Mr Todor Zhivkov pointed to the new impetus they were given after the visit of Kenneth Kaunda to Bulgaria in 1980.

In response to this the ambassador laid emphasis on the great importance which Zambia attaches to the friendly relations between the two countries. He stressed that Zambia supports the stands of the socialist countries and their struggle for easing the tension in the world, for averting the threat of a thermonuclear war and for disarmament.

Today, receiving the credentials of the newly appointed to Bulgaria ambassador of Sierra Leone, Mr Sorsoh Ibrahim Conteh, Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, pointed to the readiness of Bulgaria to maintain active relations with Sierra Leone in the political, cultural, economic and other spheres.

The ambassador of Sierra Leone expressed gratitude for the technical aid rendered by Bulgaria, for the highly qualified specialists with a secondary and a higher education.

ZHIVKOV MEETS DIPLOMATS IN PLEVEN 21 JUNE

AU211315 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Today Pleven city, festively decorated, greeted the dear guests: Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council; Comrades Grisha Filipov, Ognyan Doynov, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Georgi Yordanov, Dimitur Stanishev; BCP Central Committee department heads; and ministers. Leaders and members of diplomatic missions accredited in Bulgaria arrived for their traditional meeting with Comrade Todor Zhivkov. At the airport the diplomats were greeted by Stefan Minov, Pleven Okrug BCP Committee first secretary, and Kuncho Kunev, Pleven Okrug People's Council Executive Committee chairman.

Our first party and state leader, those accompanying him, and the diplomats were cordially greeted by thousands of Pleven citizens, who spontaneously expressed their feelings to live in peace, friendship, and understanding with all peoples.

A festive ceremony took place at the central square, which was decorated with the national and party flags. Comrade Todor Zhivkov was given military honors and the national anthem was played. Later a meeting of the guests with the okrug leaders took place.

Official Dinner

AU211936 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Tonight in Pleven Comrade Todor Zhivkov gave an official dinner in honor of the leaders of diplomatic missions accredited to Bulgaria. The dinner, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by Stefan Minov, Pleven Okrug BCP Committee first secretary; Kuncho Kunev, Pleven Okrug People's Council Executive Committee chairman; and officials of the okrug and city organs.

CHNOUPEK MEETS BRAZILIAN PRESIDENT, ENDS VISIT

LD211829 Prague CTK in English 1636 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Brasilia June 21 (CTK) -- At the close of his official visit, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek was received today by Brazilian President Joao Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo.

The Brazilian president acquainted Bohuslav Chnoupek with the internal political and economic development of Brazil and main directions of its foreign policy. He appreciated bilateral relations and called for their intensified development. The Brazilian supreme representative expressed his belief that the two countries can efficiently cooperate on the international forum, especially in efforts at averting the danger of nuclear war, at disarmament, liquidation of trouble spots in the world, and reconstruction of international economic relations on equitable foundations.

The Czechoslovak foreign minister informed the Brazilian president about Czechoslovakia's achievements in economic, social and cultural development. He said that Czechoslovakia appreciates that bilateral will exists to intensify political dialogue and deepen mutually advantageous economic cooperation between the two countries.

Bohuslav Chnoupek also informed the Brazilian president about the Warsaw Treaty countries' peace initiatives and stressed Czechoslovakia's active and creative role in their implementation.

Departure, Final Statement

LD212142 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek has ended his visit to Brazil and left for Argentina. The final press statement says that in their talks Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Elisio Saraiva Guerreiro assessed bilateral relations and possibilities for their development. They stated that regardless of the difference in social systems, the two countries have many common interests, particularly the will to contribute to removing the danger of nuclear war and to utilize all possibilities for mutually advantageous cooperation. The two ministers of foreign affairs also assessed the key issues of international affairs.

Arrives in Argentina

LD211056 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Argentina -- Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs of Czechoslovakia, has arrived by air for a 5-day official visit of the country. Meeting him at Buenos Aires airport were representatives of the Argentine Foreign Ministry and other officials. Minister Chnoupek will have talks in Argentina about the development of relations between the two countries and on topical international issues with his Argentine counterpart, Dante Caputo. He will also be received by President Raul Alfonsin.

KABRHELOVA RECEIVES SYRIAN WOMEN'S DELEGATION

LD212126 Prague CTK in English 1645 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Prague June 21 (CTK) -- Marie Kabrhelova, chairman of the Czechoslovak Union of Women, received here today a delegation of the General Union of Syrian Women which attended the Congress of Czechoslovak Women here.

Marie Kabrhelova, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, appreciated the role played by the Syrian women's organization in development and defense of the country, and assured the guests of support for the just struggle of the Syrian people against Israeli aggression.

The visiting delegation was headed by (Munawwar Makhlutu), deputy chairwoman of the General Union of Syrian Women.

PZPR OFFICIALS VISIT MARTIN DISTRICT ENTERPRISE

LD211621 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Excerpt] The PZPR Central Committee delegation led by Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary, visited Martin district today. The delegation was accompanied by Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Vladimir Pirosik, chief secretary of the Central Slovak CPSL Regional Committee.

The delegation visited the heavy engineering enterprise and had a friendly meeting with representatives of the district, party officials, and economic leadership of the enterprise.

GERLE RECEIVES SOVIET AVIATION INDUSTRY MINISTER

LD201114 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Federal Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle received Ivan Silayev, Soviet aviation industry minister, in Prague today. They discussed cooperation between both countries in the aviation industry and mutual supplies of certain kinds of metal-working machines. They also discussed long-range cooperation between both countries and supplies of Soviet aircraft for Czechoslovakia's civil aviation.

ASSEMBLY SUPPORTS INTERNATIONAL BROADCAST ACCORD

LD202142 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Excerpts] The 13th joint session of the Chamber of People and the Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly ended in Prague today. The deputies approved the state final account of the Czechoslovak Federation for last year which was explained by Leopold Ler, federal minister of finance.

Both chambers of the Federal Assembly also expressed agreement with an international agreement on the use of radio broadcasting for peaceful purposes, which was explained by Karol Laco, deputy premier of the Federal Government. He said that the international agreement was signed in 1936 at the international conference called by the former League of Nations. The aim of this conference was to prevent the subversive radio propaganda of Germany and Italy in the period of the rise of fascism which was directed against a number of European states. The agreement was signed, on condition of ratification, by 27 states including Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. In the current period [words indistinct] of the agreement 25 countries of Europe, Asia, Africa, Latin America, and Oceania. Its original content is still relevant for the present, which is characterized in the international sphere as one of the most dangerous since the end of World War II. The agreement prevents radio broadcasting from the territories of the states party to the agreement which would damage good international relations or incite war against another state, and outlaws the broadcasting of false and libelous information. The ratification of the agreement will serve for socialist countries as an argument for the demand that subversive broadcasting from the territories of capitalist states should stop, because such broadcasting is in conflict with the agreement by virtue of its prowar content.

Therefore the ratification of the agreement is an expression of the fulfillment of the Helsinki Final Act concerning security and cooperation in Europe in today's complicated world. As Karol Laco announced, the ratification of the agreement will take place with the condition that Czechoslovakia does not consider itself bound by paragraph seven, which concerns the presenting of disagreements for explanation or presenting of agreements to a referee or court of law. In submitting the ratification document, a statement will be made concerning paragraph 14 which is in conflict with the declaration on granting independence to colonial territories and nations. A general statement will also be made which reads: Czechoslovakia reserves the right to undertake any measures in the defense of its interests both in the case of the nonfulfillment of the agreement by other states and in the case of other action which will violate its interests.

HAEBER SPEAKS ON U.S. MISSILES, FRG RELATIONS

LD211846 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1601 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 21 Jun (ADN) -- The entire activity of the SED is directed toward the safeguarding of peace and the well-being of the working people in accordance with the spirit of socialism. This was stated by Herbert Haeber, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, to some 500 leading cadres of the SED Magdeburg Bezirk organization today in a speech on topical aspects of the GDR's peace policy.

People ought to be able to live peacefully in the new homes which have been built in unprecedented numbers, he said. The towns and villages of our country, which we are reconstructing and building more beautifully than before, must be preserved for future generations, too. In discussing the 1985 plan now and thinking about the economic tasks up to 1990 we are banking on a future for peaceful work and prosperity for the people. For this very reason, he said, we replied to the increased danger of war caused by the U.S. arms and confrontation policy with the decision, together with the USSR and the other socialist states, now more than ever to do everything possible to avert the danger of a world nuclear disaster. The threatening international development must be reversed and disarmament achieved on the basis of equality and equal security.

The Prague eclaration of the Warsaw Pact, the Moscow statement by leading representatives of the socialist states and the documents of the recent summit meeting of the CEMA countries contained a broad range of peace proposals suitable for halting the nuclear arms race and for settling every outstanding question by means of negotiation. To date, however, there has been no similar constructive desire on the part of the United States and NATO. What is needed is not fine-sounding words of peace intended to divert attention from the fact that an unprecedented and unbridled arms buildup program is being continued, but specific action to halt the arms spiral. As stressed at the seventh and eighth meetings of the SED Central Committee, we have two basic duties: first it is a matter of ensuring, alongside the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states, the preservation of strategic military balance which is indispensable for peace, and second, of directing the agreed peace policy toward winning and bringing together all forces which can help effect a change for the better in world political developments, Haeber said.

Referring to the relations between the GDR and the FRG, he said that the decisive thing is and will remain the observation of the obligation in the Basic Treaty which asserts that here, too, it is a matter of serving peace and security in Europe. The basic principle has to be that each of the two states respects the independence of the other in its internal and external affairs. The continuing deployment of new Pershing II's from the United States on FRG territory, the refusal so far of the FRG Government to press for a halt to the missiles and a dismantling of the deployed systems and the raising again of unrealistic greater German revanchist positions completely contradict this, he said.

Instead of holding funeral services for irrevocable defeats in the struggle against the GDR it would be more sensible to heed the lessons from the failure of the revanchist doctrines of the fifties. This is happening in many places, but when one considers that the president of the Bonn parliament traveled to West Berlin, where he had no authority, in order to make propaganda remarks against the GDR one can only say: "Sixty years old and not a bit wiser." The GDR is approaching the 35th anniversary of its founding as a flourishing socialist state which, together with its allies, is fulfilling its duty to peace with a clear and predictable policy.

SCHABOWSKI, SYRIAN CP GROUP DISCUSS PEACE, PLO

LD212024 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1613 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Damascus, 21 Jun (ADN) -- Communist and workers' parties have a special responsibility for the broadest possible cohesion of all those forces which are prepared to oppose the peace-endangering policy of the most aggressive circles of the United States and its allies. This was said by Guenter Schabowski, member of the SED Politburo and chief editor of NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, and Yusuf Faysal, deputy secretary general of the Syrian Communist Party, at a friendly exchange of views in Damascus. The meeting was also attended by Zuhayr 'Abd as-Samad, member of the Syrian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, and Nabih Rushaydat, member of the Syrian Communist Party Central Committee.

Guenter Schabowski conveyed cordial greetings from General Secretary of the SED Central Committee Erich Honecker, which were cordially reciprocated by Yusuf Faysal, and also conveyed best wishes for the convalescence of Secretary General of the Syrian Communist Party Central Committee Khlaid Bahdash.

During the meeting, Guenter Schabowski spoke about the eighth SED Central Committee session, the successful implementation of the party's economic strategy, and about the GDR's peace program. Solidarity with all anti-imperialist forces is a firm part of this policy.

Yusuf Faysal reported on the contribution of Syrian Communists to the strengthening of the anti-imperialist forces in his homeland and in the Middle East as a whole, and to the creation of a unified battle front against the attempts of U.S. imperialists to establish direct military presence in this region with the help of its Israeli allies. In this connection, he underscored Syria's role and the importance of its alliance with the national forces in Lebanon and with the PLO.

Both sides paid tribute to the Prague declaration of the Warsaw Pact states of 5 January 1983 and the joint declaration of the highest representatives of socialist states on 28 June 1983, which were reaffirmed by the latest CEMA summit, as a constructive and realistic program for the solution of the most urgent world problems. During the meeting, the further deepening of fraternal relations between the two parties was discussed.

STOPH, POLISH JUSTICE MINISTER HOLD TALKS

LD202155 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, had a friendly talk in Berlin today with Polish Justice Minister Lech Domeradzki. They discussed the further deepening of fraternal cooperation between the two countries, the basic outlines of which were mapped out last year when a GDR party and state delegation visited Poland.

HONECKER, OTHERS VISIT ARMY MANEUVER GROUNDS

LD210953 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0804 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 21 June (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR Council of State, and chairman of the GDR National Defense Council, today visited the Ground Forces of the National People's Army at maneuver grounds to the west of Berlin.

During his visit to the soldiers, he and other members of the party and state leadership were briefed on how the National People's Army [NVA] is guaranteeing the military protection of socialist countries together with the forces of the USSR and the other states of the Warsaw Pact.

Erich Honecker was welcomed at the exercise ground by Army General Heinz Hoffmann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, and an honor guard.

Those present with Erich Honecker at the flag-bedecked grounds included: SED Central Committee Politburo members Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; Werner Felfe; Kurt Hager; Army General Heinz Hoffmann; Egon Krenz; Werner Krolikowski; Army General Erich Mielke, minister of state security; and Guenter Mittag. At the invitation of the GDR minister of national defense, Army General Mikhail Zaytsev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany (GSFG), and Colonel General Aleksey Lizichev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Administration of the GSFG, also took part in the visit to the troops.

After the military ceremony, the members of the party and state leadership went to the training center of this branch of the NVA. "Since your 1978 visit to the troops, the Ground Forces, under the leadership of the SED, have developed continously as a modern branch of the NVA," said Colonel General Stechbarth, chief of the Ground Forces, welcoming the delegation. Like GDR workers, the members of all branches of the Armed Forces and services are making great efforts to make the GDR's anniversary year the most successful yet. This is demonstrated by the very good results in political and combat training and in the joint command staff and troop exercises with brothers-in-arms like "Friendship-84" and "South 84."

The colonel general went on to report that the troop units and sections of the Ground Forces possessed modern combat, reconnaissance, control, and security equipment, for example, armored tanks, medium-sized tanks, anti-aircraft missile systems and tactical and operational-tactical missiles. The members of the different branches and services of the Ground Forces of the NVA are ready and in a position to carry out conscientiously any order by the party and state leadership to secure peace and protect the GDR side by side with the Armed Forces of the USSR and the other fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact states.

After the tour of the training center, parachute forces demonstrated their combat training on the exercise grounds. The members of the party and state leadership observed how a reinforced operational group captured a group of buildings. More parachutists were flown in by helicopter. While the helicopters hovered in the air, they landed on the roof of the target object and secured the building in cooperation with the operational group.

Erich Honecker repeatedly praised the performance of the parachutists, a platoon of which then jumped out of an AN-26 transport plane and completed its combat task immediately upon landing. Parachutists, jumping from a helicopter at a height of 800 meters, demonstrated fall maneuvers with high-performance parachutes and their approach to a determined target. Cadet Frank-Michael Juhl landed right in front of the podium and presented Erich Honecker with a special gift.

Another stage of the visit to the troops took place when heads of branches of the forces showed the SED Central Committee general secretary modern combat equipment and arms. The guests noted with satisfaction that the members of the NVA were purposefully using the experiences of their Soviet brothers-in-arms and achieving exemplary training results.

Erich Honecker and the other party and state leaders went to another training area by special train. They were warmly welcomed outside Rathenow Station and in the surrounding streeets by some 10,000 inhabitants of the kreis town.

The young Premnitz worker, Petra Botka, in the blue shirt of the FDJ, presented the general secretary of the SED Central Committe with 35 red roses. Ulrich Albrecht, first secretary of the Rathenow Kreis SED Executive Committee, pledged in his words of welcome that the workers in the industry and agriculture of the kreis are contributing with high economic output in the jubilee year of the GDR to the strengthening of their socialist fatherland and thus to the securing of peace.

Workers from factories such as the Rathenow optical works, the Friedrich Engles Chemical Fiber Works in Premnitz, from agricultural producer cooperatives and institutions, cheered Erich Honecker and the party and state leadership of the GDR in expression of their pleasure at the visit. "GDR -- our fatherland" and "SED -- FDJ" echoed across the square. On banners such as "The indestructible fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union -- source of our strength," the Rathenow people showed their full support for the policy of the SED, which is directed at the welfare of the people and the securing of peace.

Erich Honecker waved in appreciation for the enthusiastic welcome. He shook the hands of many girls and boys, of labor veterans, workers, and citizens. After this short stay in the main city of the kreis the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and the other public figures left and went to their vehicles.

In the further course of the visit to the troops the members of the party and state leadership attended a group exercise with tactical missiles.

The commander explained the battle orders: the establishment of firing readiness from the mobile state. The missile soldiers from the units of Lieutenant Rainer Kalle and Lieutenant Joerg Stubbe performed all their actions precisely after they had reached the starting position. In the prescribed time they had aimed their missiles at the target and had them ready to fire. Then the missiles left the launchers. Shortly afterward, Erich Honecker was told that the missiles had hit their targets.

After the drive to a further observation point, action began on the exercise ground, where a batallion of motorized infantry men had taken up a defensive position. Supported by Army aircraft and an artillery barrage, units from the Paul Hegenbart Division fired and maneuvered skillfully.

Afterward, Erich Honecker and the other members of the party and state leadership went to see units involved in logistic support, which put on display equipment for the supply of soldiers under field conditions and in troop maneuvers. They looked at field kitchens and at food supplies.

A meeting with troops in the field concluded Erich Honecker's visit to the troops. On the exercise ground, which had been decorated with the flags of the GDR and the working class, troop units had taken up their positions in front of their weaponry. Lieutenant General Werner Rothe, deputy chief of the Ground Forces and head of the Political Administration, welcomed Erich Honecker and the other members of the party and state leadership. Then the general secretary of the SED Central Committee began his speech amid the tumultuous applause of the soliders, who were arrayed in front of the weaponry.

Honecker Speech

LD212153 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1721 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 21 Jun (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR National Defense Council, spoke today at the end of a visit to the troops of the Ground Forces of the National People's Army (NVA) at a meeting. The text of his address is as follows:

We all will certainly remember today. In warm and interesting talks with the comrades of the party and state leadership present here and with the proof of your military ability in the training area you have expressed in your soldierly way that for the members of our Army there is nothing more important than the defense of peace and socialism. The soldiers of the worker and peasant state are aware of the responsibility which the socialist armed forces bear in face of the new strategic military situation. Alongside the Soviet Army and the other fraternal armies they are acting in accordance with the slogan: "The struggle for peace -- now more than ever."

Today, deeply impressed, we witnessed military actions by all branches, special troops and services of the Ground Forces and their precise combined operation with Air Force units. They demonstrated high awareness, excellent fighting morale, military mastery and perfect mastery of their weapons and military equipment. We felt the determination to do the best to fulfill the combat tasks for the defense of the socialist GDR.

In a time like ours, which is full of struggle, the attitude in the troop units and staffs and in the offices and institutions of the Armed Forces of the GDR is determined by the desire to apply all knowledge and ability to enhance fighting strength and combat readiness.

The protection of socialism and peace is in good hands, and so I express to you, dear comrades, and all sons and daughters of our people in the honorable uniform of the NVA, the GDR Border Troops, and other defense and security organs, warm thanks and high recognition on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the National Defense Council of the GDR, and all working people of the GDR.

We could see how seriously you take the commitment, led by our Marxist-Leninist party and together with all working people, to spare no effort so that 1984 will be the most successful year to date in the history of our socialist homeland also in the defense and safeguarding of the GDR. With pleasure and satisfaction we were able to see how you are striving for the highest political and military performances in socialist competition. You thus take a worthy place in the people's movement for active preparation of the 35th anniversary of the GDR.

In all spheres of public life in our country multifarious efforts are being made to implement the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and for the overall strengthening of the GDR. The unanimous vote for the candidates of the National Front on 6 May was an impressive profession of loyalty of our people to the power of the worker and peasant state. This expresses the will to continue purposefully the policy of the party and government, which is directed toward the well being of the people, and the program of peace and the course of the main task in their unity of economic and social policy.

In this the young generation is fully aware of its responsibility and is justifying the trust placed in it. We are still inspired by the overwhelming demonstration by the young people at Whitsun 1984 in Berlin.

The National Youth Festival, the meeting of the FDJ, demonstrated to the whole world that the youth of the GDR loves its socialist homeland and is determined to learn and to work for the future and to protect reliably peace and the socialist fatherland. With this truly revolutionary attitude FDJ members in uniform also helped to ensure that the FDJ meeting acquired international attraction. Let the flame of this festival never be extinguished in your hearts! Carry it into all troop units and headquarters! Fight together with all working people for the glory of the GDR.

Thus will our GDR flourish further as an internationally respected socialist state with highly developed industry and agriculture, acknowledged education system and health service, a rich national culture and reliable national defense. Today it is more obvious than ever that the founding of the first German worker and peasant state was a turning point in the history of our people and of Europe. The GDR personifies historical progress on German soil. It is a pillar of peace and socialism in Europe. The entire republic stands by the commitment undertaken at the moment of its foundation to ensure that war never again starts from German soil.

Peace is our state doctrine, which nothing and no one can shake. To love peace, to work for peace, to defend peace -- this is what determines the thoughts and actions of the people of the GDR and its soldiers.

This is particularly clear in the performances for the implementation of the economic strategy for the eighties determined by the 10th SED Congress. In the first few months of this year national income increased by 5 percent of the equivalent period of the previous year. From January to May there was above-plan production of goods worth some M1.9 billion. More than 80,000 dwellings were newly built or modernized. Our economy as a whole moved further along the main path of comprehensive intensification mapped out by the SED.

What fruits industrious work can bear is proved not in the least by the latest social policy measures for large families and pensioners. This finds great approval among all working people and prompts fresh initiatives for preparations for the 35th anniversary of our Republic.

No matter how strongly the class enemy is banking on it, he will not succeed in forcing socialism to its knees through the arms race. Today the socialist community is in a position, primarily through the strength of the Soviet Union, to solve two tasks of strategic importance simultaneously. It is able to tap the advantages of socialism for the well-being of the people and to guarantee their security.

We are aware of the difficult and complicated nature of these tasks, especially in their world political implications for the outcome of the class struggle with imperialism. All the more so because the most reactionary forces of U.S. imperialism and the NATO powers allied with it are sticking to a policy of strength vis-a-vis the socialist countries.

The deployment of new U.S. first-strike weapons in West Europe, especially the FRG, is not being stopped but is being continued. The conventional Armed Forces of NATO are increasingly developed. The psychological warfare against socialism is gaining in severity. The contrast between what imperialist politicans and ideologists say about peace and what they are in fact doing is becoming increasingly apparent.

We know the intentions of the enemies of peace. They seek to destroy the military-strategic equilibrium and force their imperialist dictate on to the socialist states and all peace-loving peoples. The aggressive striving for hegemony of the Reagan administration and NATO's arms buildup seriously threaten peace.

The countries of the Warsaw Pact united around the Soviet Union oppose this policy of madness by all available means. A change in the military-strategic equilibrium will never be permitted. The imperialist striving for military superiority over socialism has no chance.

CEMA's economic session at highest level concluded in Moscow a few days ago has shown once again that the forces of peace and socialism are undertaking more than ever all efforts to wreck the crusade strategy of the most aggressive imperialist circles. The defense efforts of socialism, the jointly coordinated military countermeasures included, are creating such a fighting strength and combat readiness of troops and staffs of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact that any aggression against socialism will inevitably lead to a fatal risk for imperialism.

The tasks which the armed forces of socialism are facing at present are a unique challenge to each individual. What we have witnessed today strengthens us in our certainty that you have accepted this challenge. Our Armed Forces, ready for combat, radiate calm, confidence, and the firm conviction of the invincibility of the world of socialism. To know that our soldiers meet with heart and mind, with their whole strength, their internationalist and patriotic duty for the defense of peace and socialism, strengthens the workers in their optimism in the further shaping of the advanced socialist society.

For the first time on German soil the soldiers of a state are soldiers on their own account. In our socialist GDR the NVA too represents the best revolutionary and humanist traditions of the whole people. Because our workers' and peasants' Army can always be relied upon, it has the love, respect and pride of the working class and all other workers.

When we look back on the 35-year history of the GDR then the firm unity of party, people, and army is among the most precious things that we have achieved. These achievements of our workers' and peasants' power are an inexhaustable source of strength for the further overall strengthening of the GDR. Just as dear to us is the friendship with the Soviet Union with which the GDR and its Army is united forever.

Already today we look ahead to the 40th anniverwary of the victory over Hitler fascism and to the 30th anniversary of the signing of the Warsaw Pact. Both anniversaries cause us to pay tribute to the world historic achievements of the Soviet Army and naval fleet, and to affirm that the class duty of the Armed Forces of the GDR is carried out side by side with the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries. Increasing importance attaches to the overall shaping of the brotherhood-in-arms relations with the regiment next door, the formations of our Soviet friends in the GDR. This friendship with the regiment next door is close to our heart and the basis for further successes.

Just how right the outstanding leader of the German workers' movement and ardent internationalist, Ernst Thaelmann, was when he said: "The USSR is the strongest backbone of the world proletariats' class struggle, the iron stronghold of peace, the basis of world socialism," history has confirmed, especially in the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet Union. Its heroes dealt German fascism the decisive blows. In historic and self-sacrificing battles they opened up the path to freedom and social progress for many oppressed peoples.

The rightness of their struggle, the leadership provided by the CPSU and the socialist state and social order brought about those factors which led to the victory over the hitherto most powerful military machinery of imperialism. Today the Soviet Army stands once again on guard for peace and a happy future of the peoples. We are glad that the GDR Armed Forces are standing by its side.

From the joint order to check imperialism' most aggressive forces derives for our modern socialist coalition army the obligation to struggle each day anew for excellent and lasting results in political, operational, tactical and combat training in the routine duty system and in combat service. Realizing all political and military tasks in class consciousness and highest quality, and mastering in exemplary manner arms and combat equipment are the most important yardsticks for the action of each and every soldier, NCO, ensign, officer, and general.

In accordance with the resolution of the eighth session of the SED Central Committee we propose, under the banner of the 35th anniversary of the GDR, that the drafting and discussion of the 1985 plan, directed at great achievements, be linked everywhere with the fight for the overall fulfillment and specific overfulfillment of the 1984 plan. The members of the NVA, the GDR Border Troops,
and of the other protective and security organs, too, are developing new, great initiatives. We are convinced that they, in the ranks of the mass movement of our people, under the leadership of the SED, will translate into action with great military skill every instruction and carry out precisely every order given by the socialist homeland.

HERRMANN PRESENTS KARL MARX AWARD TO URANIA

LD212006 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1155 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Berlin, 21 Jun (ADN) -- The GDR Society for the Dissemination of Scientific Knowledge, Urania, was honored with the Karl Marx Order today for its humanistic work in the service of peace and socialism. On behalf of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, presented the high award at a festive Presidium meeting in Berlin on the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the Urania.

Makes Anniversary Speech

LD212013 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1341 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 21 Jun (ADN) -- Through its work the Urania occupies a worthy place in the great mass movement of all the social forces united in the National Front of the GDR for the strengthening of socialism so that the 35th anniversary of the GDR will be the most successful in the country's history. This was stated by Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, in a speech to mark the 30th anniversary of the Urania, the Society for the Dissemination of Scientific Knowledge.

Urania can rightly point to the fact that since it was founded in June 1954 it has made a considerable contribution to the successful development of the policy of the SED and the state. Its development is closely tied with the 35-year history of the GDR, with the development and growth of socialism on German soil and with the struggle for the safeguarding of peace. Today more than 1,000 Urania events take place each day. Six million people have taken part since the beginning of this year alone in discussion forums and lectures, which is visible proof of the extensive work which the Urania lecturers are performing for the ever better satisfaction of the intellectual and cultural needs of the working people, Joachim Herrmann said.

The Society for the Dissemination of Scientific Knowledge has been able to develop so successfully because from the outset it has oriented itself toward the objective requirements of socialism and the intellectual demands of its founders.

It thus benefits the overwhelming majority of the people because it makes Marxism-Leninism and the policy of the party of the working class, which is close to the people, the guiding principle of its propaganda and follows it unswervingly.

Urania is also one of the social forces that work with exceptional usefulness for solution of the great tasks of our time, the reliable safeguarding of peace and the continuation of the course for the well-being of the people, Joachim Herrmann said. In conclusion he said: "Today, when the international situation has become aggravated to the extreme, it is a prime duty to present convincingly the peace policy of our socialist community, the unity of peace and socialism, and to reveal the causes of the confrontation and war policy of the most aggressive circles of the United States and NATO." It is also necessary to indicate the way out, the possible path away from the confrontation course to a policy of arms limitation and disarmament on the indispensable basis of equality and equal security, the path back to detente in order to prevent a nuclear catastrophe.

FINANCE MINISTER ON 1983 BUDGET ACCOUNTING

AU200840 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16/17 Jun 84 pp 3-4

[Report on speech by GDR Finance Minister Ernst Hoefner at the ninth session of the GDR People's Chamber on 15 June]

[Text] The GDR, Finance Minister Hoefner stated, is a politically stable, dynamically developing, and economically highly capable state which is constantly fourishing in education, science, and culture.

It was reaffirmed at the eighth SED Central Committee session that, in implementation of the 10th SED Congress decisions, the course of the main task in the unity of economic and social policy is being further implemented successfully. Showing the way for this were the orientations given by Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, at the seventh Central Committee session and at the Berlin Bezirk SED Delegates Conference.

Great Initiatives of All Working People

This policy, which is aimed at the well-being of the people, at the further strengthening of socialism and at securing peace, has touched off great initiatives among all classes and strata of our people. The submitted budget accounting for 1983 is evidence of this.

Guided by the SED's economic strategy for the eighties, the working peoples, by fulfilling and overfulfilling the planned tasks in the socialist competition, have also created solid preconditions for stable state finances. While the national income increased by 4.4 percent, the largest share of this growth results from an increase in labor productivity. This was accompanied by a considerable reduction in specific material and power consumption.

The fulfillment of the plan in the first 5 months of 1984 is also marked by growth and higher efficiency in the national economy. The achieved results confirm that over a longer period of time it is possible to considerably boost the national income and at the same time to reduce production costs in new dimensions.

In doing this the further deepening of the socialist economic integration with the USSR and the other CEMA countries was and still is basically important for stable development.

On the basis of the law on the 1983 state budget passed by the peoples chamber in the year of 1983 state budget revenues totaling M192.4 billion were earned and the plan was fulfilled by 101.4 percent. Overall expenditures totaled M191.7 billion. Thus it was possible to exceed a surplus of revenues over expenditures, stipulated total M100 million, by M620.4 million. Thus a balanced budget was also ensured in 1983 as in all the other years of development of our Republic.

The budget is based on the fact that fully and entirely in the spirit of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress, we are achieveing with increasing effectiveness constant improvement in the input-output ration, the husbanding of each mark thriftily and economically, and the consistent employment of financial funds with high nacional economic efficiency and sociopolitical effectiveness.

Declining Costs -- Increasing Profits

The working people in national combines and enterprises of industry, building industry, agriculture, and food industry, of transport and communications as well as of trade have a decisive share in the stable development of the state finances. Declining costs and growing profits have created the proper prerequisites enabling the combines and enterprises to implement the planned surrender of nat profits to the state by 102.2 percent and thus to exceed the plan.

Planned over all prime production costs per M100 worth of commodity output were undercut by most combines. This clearly reflects to a great extent the progress in saving materials and power, in effectively employing social labor potential as well as in a more intense introduction of new highly effective technologies. They show that we were increasingly successful in waging the struggle for growing labor productivity, high product quality, lower costs and for earning profits for socialism in an inseparable unity.

As was assessed at the eighth SED Central Committee session, all these results reflect the increasing positive effect of the measures adopted by the SED Central Committee at the behest of the 10th SED Congress for the further qualification of management, planning, and economic cost accounting. As a firm component part of the new stage of economic strategy they help to even more strongly promote the economic activities of millions of working people in keeping with the requirements of comprehensive intensification and help us to respond more flexibly to changes in demand at home and abroad.

By implementing the adopted measures, work with costs as an incorruptible yardstick of intensification and performance comparison was also further perfected in 1983 in the combines and enterprises.

Considerable Resources for Science and Technology

At the eighth SED Central Committee session the requirement of accelerating scientific-technical progress and significantly enhancing its economic utilization was evident once again. The employment of resources from the state budget and the combines for the solution of scientific-technical tasks is also aimed at this objective. In 1983 a total of M8.2 billion were spent on this, including M2.7 billion from the state budget.

It is more important than ever to ensure the unity of product development and the modernization of technology as early as with the definition of the scientific-technical tasks.

All experiences teach us that only in this way can high utility properties of new products be achieved concurrently with declining expenditures on materials, power, and costs.

In 1983 our state employed considerable means for the financing of investments. It was a total of some M50 billion which serve the purpose of planned improvement of the material-technical base of the national economy and of a successful continuation of social policy. A total of M8.1 billion from the state budget was used for that purpose.

Crucial points in this were the tasks stipulated for the readjustment of power sources, the purposeful fulfillment of foreign trade tasks, the further development of the power and raw material base and the utilization of secondary raw materials. Great significance was attached to the rapid introduction in the production of effective scientific-technical findings of high national economic importance, particularly for developing and using microelectronics.

As was stipulated in the joint directive of the SED Central Committee, of the GDR Council of Ministers, and of the FDGB Federal Executive Committee for working out the 1985 National Economic Plan, it is also important in the future to use consistently investments for rationalization as a unity of improved utilization of what is available with its purposeful modernization and reconstruction.

The good results achieved by the cooperative peasants and workers in boosting yields and performances in 1983 led to higher effectiveness and declining costs also in agriculture and the foodstuffs industry.

In continuation of the proven alliance policy the socialist cooperatives received M3.6 billion in the form of bonuses, markups and other production-promoting measures from the state coffers.

The demanding tasks of the 1984 plan require tapping additional reserves to boost yields and performances while increasing effectiveness through consistent utilization of the qualitative growth factors. For this purpose agricultural price reform turns out to be an effective instrument in order to more favorably fashion the input-output ratio.

More than M20 Billion Spent on Housing Construction

In accordance with unity of economic and social policy, its results benefit the individual, his family, and our entire people.

At a time when there are social setbacks in all capitalist countries, the historical achievements that our state is accomplishing with the consistent implementation of the sociopolitical program becomes particularly evident. The grants of M62 billion appropriated for this purpose in the submitted budget accounts are convincing evidence of this.

A total of M9.3 billion from the state budget was spent on the apartment building program in its unity of purpose in building new apartments, and modernizing and maintaining existing ones, as well as on the management of national and cooperative apartments.

If one adds to this the granted loans and the applicants' own means, particularly those of the workers apartment building cooperatives, the total figure comes to more than M20 billion.

With an improvement of housing conditions for another more than 590,000 citizens in 1983 the biggest result to date was achieved on the road chosen for solving the housing problem as a social issue.

Our socialist state attaches great significance to care for the growing generation, to its comprehensive training and education.

For our citizens it is self-evident in their lives that children are well looked after and cared for in nurseries, that they attend polytechnical secondary schools for 10 years, that they learn a trade and are also able to practice that trade in a secure work place.

Last year our state spent M11.1 billion on the socialist education system, including M1.2 billion for care in kindergartens. A total of M858 million was spent on meals for pupils and children, M129 million for catering for students in mess halls, and M647 million for scholarships.

Further Growing Grants for Social Policy

Protecting the citizens' health and solicitude for their well-being constitutes an important component of social policy and a prime concern of the entire society. The M11.2 billion spent for this end in 1983 primarily served the purpose of further improving basic medical care and preventive health care.

More than M1.4 billion was provided for state childrens' allowances as well as for additional grants to families with many children. These sums will further increase in 1984 as a result of the application of the joint decision of the SED Central Committee, of the FDGB Federal Executive Committee, and of the GDR Council of Ministers of 17 May 1984 on measures to improve the working and living conditions of families with three or more children.

The successful development of the GDR is the work of generations. The older citizens, the labor veterans, the activists of the first hour have done a great deal for the building of our socialist Republic. The high respect and appreciation of our society for them is also reflected in the state budget.

In 1983 M15.5 billion was spent on protecting the legal rights to draw benefits of the some 3.3 million recipients of old age or invalidism pensions.

This will be increased by those means that, according to the joint decision of the SED Central Committee, FDGB Federal Executive Committee, and GDR Council of Ministers of 22 May 1984, will result in another increase in minimum pensions and other pensions effective 1 December 1984 and 1985. A total of M1.2 billion annually will be expended on three pension increases.

Considerable means from the state budget were again spent on further developing intellectual-cultural life, sports, and recreational facilities, as well as on our people's increased demands for varied and meaningfully organized leisure time. Thus the expenditures on theaters and orchestras and on culture houses almost totaled M1 billion. A total of M480 million was provided by the state budget for recreational facilities and the vacation service.

The considerable appropriations from social funds at the same time prompt the Council of Ministers to direct attention to furthering initiatives in all cultural, health, and social institutions as well as in education to thriftily administer the available funds that help to further improve services tothe citizens. In doing so, local state organs have great responsibility for rapidly generalizing the experiences of the best, through comparisons of performances and expenditures.

Reliable Protection of Socialism

In view of the exacerbated confrontational policy of the most aggressive imperialist quarters the GDR has also done everything possible in 1983 for the protection of the socialist society and the preservation of peace.

The necessary means for national defense totaling M11.4 billion were appropriated according to plan. Our Republic will also in the future fulfill its international duty in this respect in alliance with the Warsaw Pact states and will act by the principle that the struggle for the preservation of peace and the protection of the socialist fatherland are inseparably linked.

The Council of Ministers submits the budget accounting for 1983 after a scrupulous examination of the regularity of the annual balances of the national combines and enterprises, state and economic management organs, and the finance and loan institutions.

FDJ DISCUSSES 35TH ANNIVERSARY, AURICH SPEAKS

LD201951 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1558 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 20 Jun (ADN) -- In Berlin today the FDJ Central Council's 10th session discussed the FDJ's coming tasks in preparation for the GDR's 35th anniversary. First Secretary Eberhard Aurich stressed that it is the duty of the organization's members to contribute by means of even greater efforts toward implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and to include all young people in the "FDJ peace initiative."

On behalf of 2.3 million FDJ members, he promised to use the time available until the end of the "peace initiative" on the eve of the GDR's anniversary (7 October), to fulfill the tasks of the seventh and eighth SED Central Committee meetings by means of diverse initiatives in all social sectors. The FDJ will work energetically to implement the declaration of the CEMA member countries. It is now important to acquaint all young people with the appeal for the GDR's 35th anniversary in order to consolidate in this way love for the socialist fatherland and to encourage the GDR's development to be seen as the work of generations, Aurich said.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO GUYANA -- Werner Haenold, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, has been received for the presentation of his credentials by President Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham. In the ensuing talk the president of Guyana praised the good relations between the two countries and stressed the readiness to intensify the cooperation. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 May 84 p 2 AU]

COOPERATION WITH AUSTRIAN JOURNALISTS -- Vienna, 18 Jun (ADN) -- An agreement on cooperation between the GDR Journalists' Union and the Austrian Press Club Concordia was signed in Vienna today by Union Chairman Eberhard Heinrich and Concordia President Dr Kurt Skalnik. The document which runs until 1987, provides for an exchange of expertise, information, and delegations. The signing ceremony was attended by the head of the Federal Austrian Press Service, section chief Dr Herbert Neumayer. Heinrich also awarded the Concordia Press Club the Golden Quill for journalistic services toward understanding and cooperation and in commemoration of Concordia's 125th anniversary. [Summary] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1509 GMT 18 Jun 84 LD]

CULTURAL TALKS WITH HUNGARY -- Bela Kopeczi has held talks in Berlin about the cultural and educational cooperation between Hungary and the GDR and about the preparation of the working plan for cultural and educational-scientific cooperation for the next 5-Year plan period. The Hungarian culture minister also has agreed with Hans-Joachim Hoffmann, GDR minister of culture, that this year GDR cultural days will be held in Hungary while next year a series of events will be held in the GDR called "Days of Hungarian Culture." [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2200 GMT 14 Jun 84 LD]

HELMUT KOHL BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT 21 JUNE

Dialogue in Mutual Interest

LD211219 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest, June 21 (MTI) -- The Thursday issues of newspapers carry biographical notes of Helmut Kohl and appreciate his political career on the occasion of the official visit to Hungary of the federal chancellor of the FRG, beginning today.

NEPSZABADSAG writes in the short commentary on the chancellor: "We cordially greet Helmut Kohl, visiting Hungary for the first time, arriving as the guest of the Hungarian Government. We greet a politician who is a follower of further developing the many-sided Hungarian-FRG economic and cultural relations, and urges improving relations between East and West in general."

An article in MAGYAR HIRLAP states that the three-day visit of Chancellor Kohl "is short, but sufficient for him to hold useful dialogue with the Hungarian leaders on our common interests, problems and the fostering of our relations. "For many years the Hungarian People's Republic has made constructive use of the possibility of improving the international atmosphere with the visits of Hungarian politicians abroad and those of foreign personalities in the country. It plays an active part in every process promoting the cause of peace. This is especially necessary in today's situation, when the international relations have been considerably worsened by factors increasing tension. The supreme-level Moscow conference of the CMEA countries declared a few days ago in its document that the participating countries will continue to follow the ideological guideline for developing commercial-economic and technical-scientific relations with every country of the world on the basis on mutual advantages, equality, non-interference into each other internal affairs and respect of accepted international obligations. The socialist countries naturally wish to further develop their commercial, economic and technical-scientific relations with the developed capitalist countries, too. The Federal Republic of Germany, as one of the most advanced European capitalist countries, has been a [word indistinct] partner of Hungary. The Bonn government has indicated in several statements and actions that it considers cooperation with the socialist countries to be an important element of its foreign policy. Thus the Budapest dialogue is built on mutual interests", writes MAGYAR HIRLAP.

Kohl Interview: Stake in Peace

LD172143 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] The diplomatic event of next week will be the visit to Hungary by Helmut Kohl, chancellor of FRG. Our country's leaders invited him for the same reason they have invited other Western politicians during the course of the past few months, namely, that not a single opportunity should be missed that could help to improve the worsened international situation, relax tension even the smallest bit, and that could help with the constructive work of the entire socialist community.

Many of us, however, ask ourselves: Is there any chance that such talks in Budapest could help Europe in any way in finding the way out of the crisis of confidence? Well, only time, or to use a more bombastic word, history, can answer this question. In any case, despite the fact that our West German guest does not approach every current and historical problem from the same viewpoint as we do, his words show, as you are about to hear, that he and his government have a significantly more tinted approach to the great international tasks than those extremist circles which so often set the tone in the Western world these days.

Helmut Kohl granted an interview to Ivan Lipovecz:

[Begin recording] [Lipovecz in German, fading into superimposed translation] Mr Chancellor, the Federal Republic became one of the important factors in European security and East-West relations during the seventies. In your opinion, how can the Federal Government, and how does it want to, contribute to relieving the international situation which has, in the meantime, become more tense?

[Kohl, in German, fading into superimposed translation] First of all, I have to state that the Federal Republic is not a world power. It plays the role of a sort of medium-size power in the framework of international relations. At the same time, it is important that we contribute to the cause of peace. We are one of the major trading nations of the world. This fact also plays a big role in our relations with the Third World, with Latin America, Asia, and Africa. They are important partners of ours. We are an important component within the NATO alliance.

My fatherland is divided. In the other part of the country, in the GDR, live 17 million (?Germans). It belongs to the Warsaw Pact. This means that all kinds of international tensions are manifested more sharply than in any other part of the world. Another thing on top of this is the division of our former capital, Berlin. What this means is that every international crisis affects us as directly as if the earth were quaking underneath our feet. A logical consequence of this is that we have a larger stake in peace and understanding than everybody else, provided, of course, that others have a similar interest in this.

When I was elected federal chancellor in October 1982, I said in my first statement that I wished to contribute to peace and understanding among nations. You are saying that the international situation has become more tense. This is so. But not in the same, overstrained form that is alleged by propaganda [word indistinct] on both sides. My view of our tasks is that we should be a faithful and trusted partner within our own alliance system, but at the same time we should, on the basis of the special position and experiences of our country, contribute to peace and understanding. This is why we maintain intensive ties with our neighbors, including those belonging to the Warsaw Pact, and not the least -- ignoring the GDR for a moment -- with Hungary, in a very distinguished position.

These relations have a long and great tradition. In my government statement I also said that I want to create peace with a decreasing pile of weapons. Our wish is that disarmament negotiations should resume at all levels. This happens, thank God, in a few instances. I am thinking about the Vienna talks and the conference which started in Stockholm. This latter concerns itself with steps to be taken in Europe. I also hope that perhaps after the U.S. elections, that is, not this year, but at the beginning of next year, there will be an opportunity in Geneva or elsewhere for (?us) to talk to each other about the deployment of missiles and about the reduction of the number of missiles.

I welcome the fact that the U.S. President again reaffirmed his readiness just a few days ago to meet General Secretary Chernenko, and without setting a single precondition. You know my opinion about this (?situation). I have always said that the two world powers, the leading representatives of the United States and the USSR, not only need to get to know each other, but it is also important for them to sit down at the same table for talks, so that we can at least get nearer to the aim of creating peace with a decreasing number of weapons. We Germans would also like to contribute to this.

[Lipovecz] The Federal Republic is Hungary's most significant Western trading partner. A few years ago political relations were also developing well between the two countries. Taking the difficulties of the world economic and political situation into consideration, how do you find the perspective of relations?

[Kohl] I judge it to be decidedly good. You yourself have said that our ties have become more intensive. It is no coincidence that out of the CEMA countries, Hungary is the first country I am visiting, apart from the USSR. There are many reasons for this, and I shall mention two [words indistinct] there is a long tradition of friendship between Hungary and the Germans. This stretches a long way back in history. The good and bad fortunes of our peoples were often joined together. We often shared our sufferings. Precisely because of this historic relationship I think it is correct -- and I do not want to forget about this in this interview -- for us to develop traditional cultural relations as intensively as possible, beyond the economic ties.

The FRG regards Hungary as an important economic partner. The number of joint ventures involving companies of the two countries has increased. I am especially glad that in cooperation with Hungary it is not only large factories that participate, but also many small- and medium-size factories. If my memory is correct there are more than 300 such joint ventures in existence at the moment. During my visit I would also like to contribute to this becoming even more intensive, and I will do my best to help relations develop.

[Lipovecz] Thank you very much. [end recording]

Kohl Arrives; Relations Viewed

LD211822 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Gyorgy Bernat report]

[Text] The FRG Chancellor arrived on West German Air Force 1 plane at 1300 at Ferihegy Airport, where he was welcomed by his host Gyorgy Lazar. [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian at 1300 GMT on 21 June adds that in addition to Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, "Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai and Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi were also present, among others, at the reception." Hamburg DPA in German at 1705 GMT on 21 June reports that "the chancellor and his wife Hannelore were ceremonially welcomed at Budapest airport" and that the FRG delegation includes "Andreas Meyer-Landrut, state secretary in the Foreign Ministry, and Government Spokesman Peter Boenisch."] According to the program the Hungary-FRG talks started 2 hours later in parliament building. First Gyorgy Lazar and Helmut Kohl conducted a discussion. Then the two negotiating delegations met at a plenary session in the delegation hall of parliament building.

The precedents are well known. In the 10 and 1/2 years since the establishment of diplomatic relations, the Hungarian-FRG relationship has fundamentally developed favorably. However the two countries have made it apparent, in their contacts, that their social systems and political and military alignments link them to opposing camps. At the last press conference before Helmut Kohl's departure the relations were called exemplary, and agreement is mutual that the Hungarian-West German relationship demonstrates that countries which are so different can find a method of coexistence that is useful for both sides, so that personal meetings, economic exchanges, cooperation in manufacture, and cultural familiarization are viewed as elements of political stabilization. It was in this spirit that talks between members of the highest leadership and the rapid development of economic cooperation have taken place in the last decade.

The FRG is Hungary's second greatest foreign trade partner. The Soviet Union is in first place. Our importance in the FRG's foreign trade is substantially smaller. The value of the goods exchange with the CEMA countries totals 5 percent of West Germany's foreign trade. In this 5 percent, Hungary is the second largest partner, following after the Soviet Union. In relation to our size, turnover of more than DM4.3 billion can be called significant. However, it also is a fact that our purchases exceed the value of Hungarian goods delivered to the FRG by 563 million [unit not given].

In his television statement on Sunday, Chancellor Kohl called it favorable that over 300 cooperation agreements are in force between the FRG and Hungary. It also is well-known that special responsibility rests on the FRG in the shaping of the European situation. This also is why it is of great significance that since his visit to the Soviet Union last year Helmut Kohl is holding talks in Hungary first from among the states belonging to the socialist community. In the FRG's foreign political activity a continuity is manifested with which we have become familiar in our relations over the past 10 years, and whose basis has been worded several times by Helmut Kohl: It is better that we speak with each other, rather than speaking across or about each other's heads.

The stabilization of the European situation is viewed as an important foreign political task of Helmut Kohl and the Christian Liberal coalition -- which is ruling with his leadership -- naturally using methods accepted in its own system of alliance. In order to resolve the differences of view manifested in this sphere, the Warsaw Pact countries recently made tension-reducing proposals whose essence is the reunication of the use of force and peaceful cooperation.

The Hungarian-West German relationship is a living example of the latter -- the possibility of cooperation -- which does not mean that it could not be further developed It is also pertinent to this that in the political atmosphere of such a relationship the differences of opinion stemming from the dissimiliarity of our systems can be clarified free of misunderstandings. Trust can be strengthened, which the world is currently very short of. Helmut Kohl's talks in Budapest, which started today, also provide a favorable opportunity for this.

Talks Begin

LD212112 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Hungary and the FRG both have an interest in the maintenance and improvement of East-West relations, although they judge the causes of the development of international tension differently. This has been established in Budapest, at the plenary discussion headed by Gyorgy Lazar and Helmut Kohl.

Prior to this, the Hungarian head of government and the West German chancellor, who arrived in Budapest today, also conducted an exclusive discussion. At the plenary discussion there was agreement that there is a need for East-West dialogue because this can lead to genuine negotiations and, with this, to a decrease in tension. They held the identical opinion that the problems can be resolved with a realistic approach and mutual good will.

On the subject of bilateral relations, it was agreed that these are settled, and that the specific determining of the direction of their development will be the task of the next meetings of experts. It was established that Hungarian-West German economic cooper cooperation to date has been successful, while at the same time there still are possibilities for development, for example in relations between the enterprises, in production cooperation, and in joint action on third markets. A stand was also taken in favor of an expansion of cultural and scientific relations.

In the evening, in Hunters Hall in the parliament building, Gyorgy Lazar and his wife gave a gala dinner in honor of Helmut Kohl and his wife. The Hungarian head of government and the West German chancellor gave toasts.

Summary of Dinner Toasts

LD211752 Hamburg DPA in German 1705 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Budapest, 21 Jun (DPA) -- In an after dinner speech on Thursday evening, Kohl stressed the importance of the "tolerance exercised in bilateral relations" and the satisfactory level of economic cooperation between the FRG and Hungary despite the unfavorable world economic situation. "The still intensive cooperation between firms, with 330 current contracts, speaks for itself." Kohl thanked Hungary for its policy toward minorities, thanks to which ethnic German-Hungarians can cultivate their native language and traditions.

Speaking of the East-West situation, Kohl said that the present strains should "not make us lose sight of the fact that in Europe and beyond there is a development underway which points to a more hopeful future." This is shown particularly by the will to continue the Stockholm conference.

The chancellor also mentioned protection of the environment as a problem that knows no frontiers. In view of "the increasingly threatening, spreading destruction of our natural environment," Bonn attaches great importance to the forthcoming Munich conference. Kohl touched on intra-German relations with the statement that the FRG knows that it is "at one with the GDR in the historic task that peace must emanate from German soil." Anyone who accuses the FRG of revanchism "does so contrary to his own knowledge," the chancellor said.

In his speech, Premier Lazar said that the talks with Kohl had shown that "the senseless arms race, which is being conducted with enormous expenditure, must be curbed." The danger of a nuclear catastrophe must be averted and the world returned to the path of detente.

Lazar stressed that the causes of the greater tensions are "assessed differently" in East and West. He mentioned the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Europe and repeated the Eastern view that this forced the members of the Warsaw Pact "to take counter-measures." But Hungary has always taken the view that disputes must be settled at the negotiating table.

FRG Media Coverage Reported

LD221022 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0934 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] This morning Helmut Kohl laid a wreath at the Hoesoek Square memorial to Hungarian heroes. The chancellor of the FRG arrived in Budapest yesterday for an official visit and had talks with Gyorgy Lazar, prime minister.

The West German press, television, and radio are reporting in detail Chancellor Kohl's visit to Hungary. The reporter of one television station has quoted the words of the government's spokesman according to which the chancellor attaches great significance to the good relations between Bonn and Budapest from the point of view of decreasing European tension. ARD television has stressed that the relation of the two countries is without problems. The radios have emphasized that the head of the FRG Government is satisfied with his first day talks with Premier Gyorgy Lazar. Correspondent of the SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG has pointed out that the aim of Kohl's visit is to maintain the dialogue between the blocks in politically hard times.

Kadar, Losonczi Meet With Kohl

LD221114 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] In the parliament building Janos Kadar has had talks with Helmut Kohl. secretary of the party and the head of the FRG Government, in a cordial and open atmosphere, have dealt thoroughly with the timely questions of international life, paying special attention to the opportunities for stopping the armaments race, for decreasing the increased tension in East-West relations and for strengthening mutual trust. They have taken a joint stand for the continuation of the Helsinki process, of the relations formed under the sign of detente. In reviewing Hungarian-FRG relations, they have strengthened their intention to maintain and further develop the orderly, multi-sided and fruitful relation serving the good of the two peoples.

Pal Losonczi also received Helmut Kohl today. The president of the Presidential Council and the head of the FRG Government met each other in Munkacsy Hall of the parliament building. Prior to this the chancellor placed a wreath at the memorial to Hungarian heroes at Hoesoek Square.

In connection with Helmut Kohl's Budapest visit West-German radio and television stations stress that there are no significant disputes between the two countries.

On CDS Television it was said that the Bonn chancellor attaches great significance to th good relations of the FRG and Hungary and in his personal capacity, too. ARD has emphasized that both sides urge the improvement of East-West relations, although both Hungary and West Germany give priority to alliance loyalty. Since most of the dailies did not appear in the FRG because of the printers' strike, only the FRANKFURTER ALGEMEINE ZEITUNG and the SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG are publishing reports on the Budapest visit. Both papers stress the opinion voiced equally in Budapest and in Bonn, that East-West dialogue must not be stopped.

PRC BANK DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS WITH LEADERS

LD212228 Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest, June 21 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Bank of China led by President Jin Deqin visited Hungary from June 14 to 21 on the invitation of the Hungarian Foreign Trade Bank Ltd.

Jin Dequin met Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai. Ma Lie, Chinese ambassador to Hungary, was present at the meeting. The delegation held talks with Finance Minister Istvan Hetenyi and managers of the Hungarian National Bank and the Foreign Trade Bank Ltd. which covered possibilities of strengthening contacts between the Chinese Bank and the Hungarian National Bank and of promoting trade between the two countries.

During their stay the Chinese delegation visited the Hungarian shipyards and crane factory, Ikarus factory and the March 15 Cooperative Farm of Hernad, and held talks on possibilities of trade promotion.

VOLCKER ARRIVES FOR TALKS WITH BANK LEADERS

LD211859 Budapest MTI in English 1740 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest, June 21 (MTI) -- Paul Volcker, president of the Council of Governors of the United States bank of issue, arrived in Budapest Thursday on the invitation of President Matyas Timar of the National Bank of Hungary. Paul Volcker and Hungarian bank leaders are to have talks on international financial questions of concern.

UN DELEGATE SPEAKS ON NEW INFORMATION ORDER

LD211959 Warsaw PAP in English 1709 GMT 21 Jun 84

[By PAP correspondent Ludwik Arndt]

[Text] New York 20 June -- The freedom of information is one of basic human rights. However, its abuse produces effects which are detrimental to peaceful coexistence, said Poland's representative Dr Jerzy M. Nowack during a plenary debate in the U.N. committee dealing with the transfer of information.

The Polish delegate recalled that the proposal for a new communications order had been put forward by the developing countries in an effort to prevent growing unjust differences in this domain between the developed countries of the West and the Third World.

Poland supports this idea in its shape formulated by U.N. and UNESCO resolutions, and is interested in giving this concept a universal dimension -- it should be extended [word indistinct] all participants in the international life, thus becoming part of the international legal order.

The adherence to law in the international transfer of information and in communications should mean, among other things, strict observance of principles of non-interference in states' internal affairs and sovereignty, respect for various political systems and cultural identity of nations.

The proposal for a new communications order should not be viewed separately from the present growth in international tension, caused by the arms race imposed on the world by the American military-industrial complex.

Poland's representative expressed concern at the U.S. decision to withdraw from UNESCO and the threat to do so by some other countries. The materialisation of that aim would hit not only at UNESCO but also at the new system of the United Nations.

NUCLEAR POWER PLANT UNDER CONSTRUCTION

LD211452 Warsaw PAP in English 1411 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Warsaw 21 June -- After two years of the implementation of Poland's biggest power industry project, the first Polish nuclear power plant in Zarnowiec (Gdansk Voivodship), the terrain around the construction site changed beyond recognition. The wet terrain has been drained and the frames of cloak-rooms, canteen and boiler house, built for a several-hundred strong working crew, can already be seen.

The builders are doing their best to commission this investment project on schedule and to send the first 465 megawatts to the state power grid still in 1991. The completion of the second stage of construction, that is, commissioning the next two similar power blocs is scheduled for 1993-1994.

The overall capacity of Poland's first nuclear power station, built in cooperation with the CMEA and with considerable Soviet assistance, is to total 1,860 megawatts.

SOLIDARITY LETTER FROM BRUSSELS TO LIS

AU181310 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Jun 84 p 7

[Letter from Jerzy Milewski, head of the Solidarity Center in Brussels, to Bogdan Lis in Poland; first paragraph is TRYBUNA LUDU introduction]

[Text] The excerpts from the letter sent to Bogdan Lis (pseudonym "Adam") a few days ago by Jerzo Milewski, head of the so-called Coordination Center of former Solidarity in Brussels, illustrate the kind of "assistance" given by the Western centers to the underground opposition organizations in Poland. These excerpts were carried by the preceding issue of TRYBUNA LUDU. Despite a special jargon and the author's abridgments, the full text of the letter will provide readers with better information about the mechanism by which "activities" are financed.

Dear Adam,

1. Your latest letter of 17 May has inspired us with optimism. The letter to J.V. was very good, arrived literally at the last moment, and helped scotch, at least for some time to come, the issue of an East-West trade union conference. This letter was translated into English and distributed among the ICFTU administration members. Since this meeting is still in progress, I will let you know about its results in the next letter. With this letter I enclose my letters to J.V. of 22 and 23 May, a memorandum (assess it), the 1985 budget, the ICFTU Secretariat's paper on the lines of the administration's discussion about Poland, and my letter to Tateyama (as a model letter, one of many). Please: A) approve the 1985 budget so that differing figures do not make rounds in the world, and B) send me detailed information (a list of activities) concerning the heads and subheads of that budget. We could collect about 1 million [currency not specified] -- (especially from the Americans and the Japanese), particularly if the boycott of the elections proves to be successful.

2. The AFL-CIO has just granted us a subsidy of $200,000. Please write a short letter to Lane Kirland to thank them for this subsidy and for the same subsidy in the fall of 1983 and to express the hope that the AFL-CIO will be sympathetic to next year's needs of "S", which the 1985 budget details. This is very important because the money is there (from the funds of the National Endowment for Democracy, about which I already wrote you), but before we can get it we have to make it highly credible that you will make an effective use of it in Poland. The letter sent by the Provisional Coordinating Committee to the ICFTU made a good impression in that regard. The ICFTU's budget year begins on 1 October, and detailed decisions concerning the next budget year have not been made.

3. I send you a report drawn up by the Brussels center for the first quarter of 1984 (four documents), a protocol drawn up by the SPK Commission of the ICFTU on that report, and the letter from J. Giedroyc (the transfer of money was made today). We received at last the report from Paris 2 days ago. Heniek has to "digest" it now, but you will get it next time.

4. I did go to the ARO [Asian Regional Organization of the ICFTU] Congress in Seoul in the end (for the last day of it) because the Japanese, specifically Tadanobu Usami, chairman of the Domei and of the ARO, had got at "those Europeans" and forced the ICFTU to let me attend that conference. The Domei paid for most of the visit and the Koreans provided the rest of the money with great gestures as a symbolic token of a future larger assistance for "S". Your letter to the ARO and the few "Solidarity" sentences of mine were received very warmly (no doubt the ground was prepared by previous reports on Poland in connection with the pope's visit).

I enclose the unanimous resolution on Poland and will send you a longer report on the Asian trade unions next time. I was moved when Abdul Mannan, head of the BJSL [the Bangladesh trade unions], wished us success. Altogether he has spent 17 years in jail.

5. Both Polonia congresses were favorable to "S." The Congress of American Polonia is especially favorably disposed toward "S" (I enclose three resolutions) and cooperated smoothly with us in London. That is why its formulations are strong, but we are skeptical whether the world Polonia will implement them. In Chicago amidst concluding cheering and in the presence of some 1,000 people I handed over to A. Mazewski a medal "secretly minted by the Gdansk shipyards' workers" especially for him. He was really moved and asked me to thank the boys. Direct from London, Mazewski and four other persons demonstratively visited our bureau in Brussels. I sent him the 1985 budget and asked him just to back it. The Congress of American Polonia really has no money (the Polonia pays no subscriptions, and its congress' situation is the best in any case because it has that insurance company behind it, the chairman of which is automatically chairman of the congress). The medals were bestowed without any special ceremony on L. Kirkland, T. Usami, T. Tateyama, and the new chiefs of Sohyo.

As for other medals, I am waiting for suitable opportunities.

6. Erwin Kristofferson, the long-standing head of the DGB abroad, is going to Poland and wants to meet with Lech and yourself or with Zbyszek and advisors. He proposes to make this visit in the first half of July. Please reply as soon as possible whether you are ready and whether the time is acceptable to you (it is important not to dilly-dally too long). I charge Slawek with organization. At every meeting with the "trade unionists" from the GDR, the USSR, and other countries Ernst Breit always insists that the issue of "S" should be the first item of discussions (in line with the ICFTU resolution from Oslo). Unfortunately, the Belgian FGTB is not like that. The DGB criticized Wischniewski's statements in Warsaw and always refuses to have any contacts with the supporters of martial law. We should not waste this opportunity through bad diplomacy. It is possible to gradually win them back. The PPR men (and generally our bloc) continue to exert tremendous, many-sided pressure. Let them compromise themselves. I intend to express "cautious support" for the present strike of the FRG metal workers. If you do not agree, let me know as soon as possible. But we should not support the British miners because their strike is very controversial even among them, and Lane [Len] Murray, TUC general secretary, tendered his resignation on this account (a great loss for us).

7. I am going to the CLC [Canadian Labor Confederation] Congress without a letter from the Provisional Coordinating Committee, and I am taking Lech's greetings, which were dictated over a line from the FRG, literally at the last moment. At the same time, I ask you most strongly to bear in mind the ILO, despite the elections, because there is great possibility that we may be able to speak for 10 minutes at the working group's meeting. The ILO session begins on 10 June! (Lech's letter to the ICFTU is on the way, but, unfortunately, too late).

8. The regional accord between the CSC [Belgian Christian Union] and Lublin was initialed today by Jef Houthuyz (and provisonally by me on behalf of "S"). We will dispatch it via the Provisional Coordinating Committee to Lublin for signature after it has been finally approved by the CSC administration. The efforts to overcome regional antagonisms between the Flemish and Walloons within the CSC took over a year.

9. Have you coordinated the issue of financing Lech's secretariat? The issue is important and urgent and we think that the money should go through the Provisional Coordinating Committee.

10. Next time I will send you coded names of places and persons to avoid naming them openly in letters.

Cordial greetings and keep well,

Jurek

PAP Comment

AU191323 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Jun 84 p 7

[Commentary directly follows preceding item in paper]

[Text] PAP -- Was that not a truly intesting letter? However, certain explanations are due to readers who are not really conversant with the reality behind this "conspiracy," because the addressee of the "very good" letter (according to J. Milewski) that was sent from Poland is "J.V." that is none other than Johny van der Vecken, a Belgian and sworn opponent to the socialist system, and the initiator of many operations aimed against Poland and other countries from our camp, as well as -- because of their very function -- against the entire progressive trade union movement. He is the general secretary of the so-called ICFTU, an organization with a decidedly right-wing nature that is strictly connected with the military-industrial complex in Western Europe and the United States. He sends considerable sums of money to the "conspirators" in Poland through the mediation of J. Milewski, and it was precisely these people who were to cause a breakdown in contacts (through one letter?) between the trade union movements in the East and West.

The self-exaltation that pervades this letter, is intertwined with another contrary feature that is evident in the efforts taken to obtain money from various sponsors. On such occasions, they do not pass over even...Japan. The Polish "underground" must give a detailed account of its "budget" at times like these, or else the sponsors will not believe what the money is for and will not "sanction" it. These sponsors are really wealthy and prone to laying out their funds, as long as they can see the results: the boycott of the PPR elections and attempts to sow confusion. The "conspirators" have already received an advance toward the boycott. They have the money to print leaflets, and paint slogans on walls...however, they have to do a great deal to deserve a million [currency unspecified] and must work very hard to prove that the boycott has been a success, because it is precisely their sponsors whom they must persuade of their credibility, the credibility that was mentioned in the letter. The party most interested in the worsening of the situation in Poland is, of course, the U.S. trade union headquarters -- the AFL-CIO, which -- because of its strong connections -- could easily be called a branch of the Central Intelligence Agency, while its chief, Lane Kirkland whom we have heard of before, could be called one of the functionaries of the CIA. The best proof of this is the mention made in the letter about the National Endowment for Democracy [term given in English], Narodwy Fundusz Poparcia Demokracji [given in Polish], which simply refers to the considerable sum of money designated by the U.S. Administration to destabilize the socialist camp. L. Kirkland has for many years had close connections with the U.S. Administration.

Alojzy Mazewski, another aktivist, maintains close contact, as he says himself, with President Reagan. He is chairman of the so-called Congress of American Polonia, who said during the so-called Congress of the Polonia of the Free World in London that Reagan "is the best U.S. President that the Polish people have ever had." The "old-style Poles" [Polonus] of the Congress of American Poles also passed a resolution to support "the secret Solidarity structures and assist their activities -- as the fruits of the Polish opposition will have long-term and far-reaching political repercussions in the Soviet orbit." These words were cited from the text of one of their resolutions. In what way does this differ from the basic principles of the foreign policy of the current U.S. Administration?

J. Milewski added another name to the list of "real Poles" and representatives of potential sponsors, that of Giedroyc, who as the editor of the Parisian KULTURA [banned in the PPR] has, as we know, rendered a particular service to the education of workers in our country. It is on their behalf (sic!) that J. Milewski sends out letters and resolutions, that he lavishly awards "medals" and awaits, if not money, then at least the support of these award-winners in efforts to obtain money from those who are more wealthy.

Someone else is concerned with "checking" how this money is spent in Poland and that person is Erwin Kristoffersen, who is in charge of the Foreign Department of the DGB, the FRG trade union headquarters, which is involved in financing emigre "Solidarity members" ["Solidarnosciowiec," a negative term]. It appears from the letter, that he wants to meet Lech [Walesa] or Zbyszek [Bujak] and that this is supposed to be organized by Slawek [Slawomir Czarlewski] who is a recent "emigre" living in Paris and is responsible for maintaining secret contacts with the underground's leading centers. J. Milewski claims that in its official contacts, the DGB is counting on gradually recruiting the trade unions that are active in Poland, despite its tough position on this, and that they are, in the author's view, supposed to "compromise" themselves. By doing what, I wonder?

But, concerning this, what could be more compromising and more proof of duplicity of the author of the letter and his overlords, than precisely the "bad diplomacy" and the selective "support" of strikers in the West that he mentions? He says that the following are good -- the CSC and the CLC, because they are already financing or are to help "emigre activities" and those of "conspirators" at home. The DGB is good for the same reason, but the TUC [British Trade Union Congress] which did not make a contribution, should be even more. For example, it is necessary to finance Lech's secretariat, but, as the author writes, the money must go through the Provisional Coordinating Committee and then it must remain under the strict supervision of its Western sponsors who square up the undergrounds's expense sheets. These must, just as other documents and letters, soon be written in cipher codes for names and surnames. And this is how the next step was made -- now the "real patriots" at home and abroad will use spy codenames. I wonder who they will be thought up by? But is this not, anyway, all the same? They will, after all, serve the same purpose -- they will agree to do everything for hard currency, just so as to hinder and halt the progressive process of national accord.

Will they manage to do this? They should answer this themselves and finally realize that aside from their "activities," society now has more important things to do.

GOVERNMENT POSITION ON RELATIONS WITH ILO

LD201524 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Warsaw 20 June -- In connection with the 70th session of the International Labour Conference in Geneva, the POLISH PRESS AGENCY has obtained the following position of the Government of Poland:

1. In June 1983 Poland suspended its co-operation with the International Labour Organization. This was not an easy decision, especially as Poland has been a founding member of the organization and party to 73 ILO conventions concerning important aspects of the situation of labour and the functioning of trade union movement. Poland's relations with ILO were traditionally of two-way advantage. On the one hand, we always contributed our share to the organization's joint recorded of achievement: on the other, we benefited from its own experience. Unfortunately, developments in Poland in 1980-82 were traded on by hostile quarters in the organization to turn our good will and the spirit of co-operation against us, thus demonstrating that it is swayed chiefly by political factors, inconsistent with the ILO constitution and stemming from considerations of expediency.

2. In 1980-82 events took place in Poland which, it is not denied, had a frame of reference to certain ILO conventions, particularly Convention No. 87 on freedom of association and protection of the right to organize and Convention No. 98 on the right to organize and collective bargaining. Above all, in deciding inter alia to transform what was intended as a trade union into a political movement, in 1980-82 some union leaders attempted to undermine by force the constitutional order of the country. Their behaviour ceased to have anything to do with legitimate trade union activity and thereby violated one of the fundamental requirements of Convention No. 87, that of complete adherence to the rules of the organizations concerned. They also infringed upon another stipulation of the same convention that "in exercising the rights provided for in this convention, workers and employers and their respective organizations, like other persons or organized collectivities, shall respect the law of the land". Consequently, the situation in the former Polish union movement became an extremely complicated tangle of sociological, psychological and moral, but above all political problems, making it absolutely necessary to find a way out of the impasse.

On 13 December 1981, when as a result of a public emergency, which threatened the life of the nation, martial law was proclaimed temporarily and to an extent strictly required by the exigencies of the situation, all trade unions without exception were suspended. None of them was treated differently. Although this was both an extraordinary and a drastic measure, it was not in contravention of Poland's international obligations. In a 1976 ruling on freedom of association the ILO committee on freedom of association declared: "Measures taken in a state of emergency may constitute serious interference by the authorities in trade union affairs, contrary to Article 3 of Convention No. 87, except where such measures are necessary because the organizations concerned have diverged from their trade union objectives and have defined the law". No responsible and knowledgeable person can now maintain that the organizations concerned in Poland did not diverge from their trade union objectives and not only ignored but found themselves in open conflict with the law. It was not till October 1982 and after long reflection that the Sejm (the Polish parliament), passed a law on trade unions which dissolved all formerly existing unions, in order to clear the way for a new and reconstructed union movement. Dissolution of trade unions by "administrative authority" is contrary to Article 4 of Convention No. 87.

In Poland, however, the decision to this effict was taken by the country's supreme legislative body, the parliament. There is no question therefore of resort by the authorities to administrative measures. Furthermore, the Polish parliament provided everyone with absolutely equal opportunities based on a firm legal foundation which had been discussed with all trade unions active prior to 13 December 1981 and did take account of the views of ILO experts.

Despite our repeated efforts, ILO quarters hostile to Poland have ignored all these arguments. The proclamation of martial law triggered off an aggressive anti-Polish campaign aimed at "punishing" Poland. As from December 1981, certain NATO states and West European trade union organizations, such as the International Confederation of Trade Unions and the World Confederation of Labour, have tried to introduce a so-called "Polish question" before ILO bodies, basing on the premises totally unrelated to trade union questions. Utilizing ILO's procedures, including the so-called "control mechanism" for monitoring observance of ratified conventions, they eventually managed to give official effect to complaints of alleged violations of Conventions No. 87 and 98 by the Polish Government and, subsequently, on the motion of trade union delegates from France (M. Blondel - Force Ouvriere) and Norway (L. Buck), on 27 May 1983 forced the ILO governing body to refer the examination of the case to a commission of inquiry (the Norwegian unionists had in the meantime withdrawn their complaint).

For many months the Government of Poland displayed a noteworthy degree of moderation, patience and restraint to the emotional or overtly unfriendly attitude in the statements of certain members of ILO at meetings of its organs as well as to the exaggerated and tendentious charges laid at its door. Poland's good will and its wish to continue a dialogue with ILO have been manifest in the visits to Geneva by several Polish "information missions" which in the course of talks with the director-general of the International Labour Office reported on progress in socio-political stabilization in Poland. At the invitation of the Polish authorities, in May 1982 Professor N. Valticos, former deputy director-general, paid a visit to Poland in his personal capacity. In spring 1983 he was invited to pay a second visit to Poland in the same capacity. It was mutually agreed that the visit would take place in May. At the last minute, pressure was brought to bear on Professor Valticos not to go to Poland on the pretext that certain conditions, deliberately designed as to make them unacceptable to Poland, has not been fulfilled and the previously agreed visit was called off. It was realized that the visit's success would have supplied even stronger proof of the real nature of the so-called commission of inquiry, of which none other than Professor Valticos was shortly due to become chairman. Later, anti-Polish propaganda in Western Europe presented this as a "refusal by Poland to admit a mission from the International Labour Office". This is not true.

The Government of Poland has firmly rejected the decision of the ILO governing body to set up a "Commission of Inquiry" as unjustifiable and an interference in Poland's internal affairs. Indeed, it represents one more illustration of the tendentious and politically motivated design to keep the so-called "Polish question" on ILO agenda. In protest, Poland did not participate in the sixty-ninth session of the International Labour Conference, in June 1983. Despite our warnings that intensification of the anti-Polish campaign would have seriuos consequences for Poland's relations with ILO, on 23 June 1983 the governing body upheld its decision of 27 May 1983 and appointed the members of the "Commission of Inquiry". In suspending Poland's co-operation with ILO, on 24 June 1983, the Polish Government categorically refused to have any dealings whatever with the commission. This position remains as valid as ever. Both the establishment and the functioning of the commission are illegal and unfounded. They have seriously infringed upon the constitution and the authority of the International Labour Organization.

From the outset, the work of the "Commission of Inquiry" has been accompanied by an intense propaganda campaign in the West. Despite its self-imposed rule that it was to meet "behind closed doors," wide and hostile publicity was given by Western media, last January, to the so-called commissions hearings, particularly in the Polish-language broadcasts of Radio "Free Europe" and the "Voice of America." Quite striking has been their deliberate exaggeration and the bias of the charges levelled at Poland. Their prevailing tone has been one of haranguing the Polish Government on how it should handle its own domestic affairs. The fact that there is now an active and authentic labour movement in Poland, vested with all rights due to trade unions and, proportionally, with a larger membership than in many Western states, is being completely ignored.

Poland is prepared to resume its co-operation with ILO once the reasons for its suspension cease to exist: This includes the functioning of the "Commission of Inquiry", Unfortunately, quarters in the organization hostile to Poland are bent on swift publication of its "report", compiled from one-sided, anti-Polish material. Should these plans materialize, they would constitute yet another act unfriendly to Poland. It would thus compel Poland -- in line with its declarations of 31 May and 24 June 1983 -- to take further appropriate measures with regard to its membership in the organization. Poland wants to avoid this. ILO needs to be strengthened, not weakened by action aimed against the interests of member-states. Consequently, the answer to the question: when, and if at all, co-operation between Poland and the International Labour Organization will be resumed, depends primarily on the organs and persons responsible for the present situation.

PROCESSION THROUGH CITY MARKS RELIGIOUS HOLIDAY

LD212202 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Festivities marking the traditional religious holiday -- the Corpus Christi -- took place throughout the country today. Following the mass in the main cathedral in Warsaw a procession was formed, taking the route through Plac Zamkowy and Krakowskie Przedmiescie. Polish Primate Cardinal Jozef Glemp led the procession and delivered a homily. The Corpus Christi festivities in Krakow began with a mass, celebrated in front of the cathedral, in the courtyard of the royal Wawel Castle.

FRG'S STRAUSS VISITS AT STIJOVIC'S INVITATION

Arrives in Belgrade

LD211957 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, June 21 (TANJUG) -- West German Bundesrat (Federal Council) President and Bavarian Prime Minister Franz Josef Strauss arrived on a three-day visit to Yugoslavia here today (Thursday) at the invitation of Assembly of Yugoslavia's Chamber of Republics and Provinces President Milivoje Stijovic.

Strauss will begin talks with a delegation of the Assembly of Yugoslavia this afternoon. During the visit, he will be received by Presidency of Yugoslavia President Veselin Djuranovic, Assembly of Yugoslavia President Dusan Alimpic and other Yugoslav officials.

Official Talks Begin

LD212144 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1839 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Jun (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the SFRY Assembly, led by Milivoje Stijovic, president of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces, held official talks today with Franz Josef Strauss, president of the FRG Bundesrat and minister-president of Bavaria. During an open conversation views were exchanged on the most important questions of bilateral relations, internal development in Yugoslavia and the FRG, and the current international situation.

Great importance is attached to relations and cooperation with the FRG, Milivoje Stijovic said in his introductory statement. These relations are highly developed and diverse, but could be promoted still further in both the political and economic fields and in the fields of scientific, technical and cultural-educational cooperation, cooperation between Yugoslav republics and provinces with FRG laender in transportation, tourism and so on.

We think both sides are interested in cooperation, he said, and this is particularly obvious when one bears in mind the large numbers of Yugoslav workers temporarily employed in the FRG and the large numbers of West German tourists who visit Yugoslavia every year.

Welcoming the high-ranking visitor, the president of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces and the members of the Yugoslav delegation told him about the most important aspects of the assembly's work and the results so far achieved in carrying out the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization. In this connection particular attention was drawn to the fact that the FRG is one of Yugoslavia's most important economic partners and will continue to be in the next period as well. Because of this, both sides must make a greater effort to achieve a better balanced trade between the two countries at a higher level and through intensifying higher forms of economic cooperation.

Expressing satisfaction at the opportunity to make an official visit to Yugoslavia, President of the FRG Bundesrat Franz Josef Strauss emphasized at the beginning of his statement that Yugoslavia's past development and successes have eliminated all the doubts and fears about Yugoslavia's future which had been voiced in various quarters over the past few years. Expressing his sincere respect for the results achieved in carrying out measures aimed at consolidating Yugoslavia's economy and paying tribute for efforts being made in that direction, the Bundesrat president stressed that thanks to these efforts Yugoslavia is one of the countries which regularly repays its debts to foreign creditors.

Agreeing with his hosts' views on the need to still further expand cooperation between the two countries, Strauss stressed that Yugoslavia will continue to be an interesting tourist area and that more West German tourists can be expected to visit it.

There are no problems with Yugoslav workers in the FRG, Strauss stressed, and added that as minister president of Bavaria he advocates their further engagement in all sectors with a labor shortage [deficitarne delatnosti] and that as president of the Bundesrat he will give his full support to the results of recent talks between the two countries' labor ministers. In this connection he expressed himself in favor of setting up a bilateral fund for the creation of workposts for workers returning to Yugoslavia. I consider that the present system of payments to departing workers, which has been criticized among the workers themselves, is not a good one, and the Yugoslav economy and the policy of economic stabilization would derive greater benefits from the opening of small enterprises than would be the case if skilled workers remained in the FRG.

The visitor from West Germany went on to speak about the EEC countries' difficulties in the field of agricultural production and about possibilities for cooperation with Yugoslavia in that sphere.

During the talks held today, which were also attended on the Yugoslav side by Gojko Sekulovski, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and by delegates Milivoj Markovic and Miran Mejak, the two sides expressed satisfaction at the cooperation achieved so far between the two countries' parliaments. Franz Josef Strauss invited a Yugoslav Assembly delegation to visit the FRG. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Meets With Alimpic

LD212248 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Dusan Alimpic, president of the SFRY Assembly, tonight received Franz Jozef Strauss, FRG Bundesrat president and Bavarian minister president, who is paying an official visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces. The conversation between the two presidents took place in a friendly atmosphere. Alimpic briefed the visitor on economic policy measures, whose aim in the present stage of the economic stabilization program is to relieve the burden imposed on the economy and to enable the economy to achieve a substantial increase in production and productivity. They also talked about efforts to solve the Yugoslav economy's external and internal liquidity problems, the development of small businesses, the worsening position of developing countries, and both sides' orientation toward the further development of relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and the FRG.

POLISARIO FRONT LEADER, SAWPY HEAD ON TALKS

LD212158 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1737 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, June 21 (TANJUG) -- Leader of the Western Sahara Liberation Front Polisario [Popular Front for the Liberation of Sagui el Hamra and Rio de Oro] and President of the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) Mohamed Abdelaziz today called for direct negotiations with Morocco and warned that the internationalization of the conflict could endanger peace in the Mediterranean.

At a press conference in Belgrade, Abdelaziz said the Sahrawi people's struggle for self-determination and independence enjoys the support of democratic and progressive forces in the world, especially in the nonaligned countries.

He said that the Polisario Front also enjoys the support and solidarity of the Yugoslav peoples and expressed confidence that his visit to Belgrade at the invitation of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance will contribute to the promotion of bilateral relations.

Yugoslav Socialist Alliance President Marjan Rozic told journalists that the membership of the alliance has a positive attitude towards recognition of SADR by Yugoslavia and that the competent state bodies will be informed of this. At an earlier meeting with Abdelaziz, Rozic emphasized the Socialist Alliance's full support to the struggle of the Sahrawi people for the realization of their legitimate rights.

The Polisario leader said at the press conference that a peace conference of the Maghreb countries, as proposed last (?year by) Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, could pave the way to a peaceful settlement of the Western Sahara problem.

DELEGATE ADDRESSES UN INFORMATION SESSION

LD211311 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1135 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] New York, June 21 (TANJUG) -- The U.N. Committee for Information opens today, Thursday, a five-day debate conducted in separate working groups. The new world information order, the U.N. information policy and the possibilities for a U.N. shortwave radio network will be discussed. The work in working groups was preceded by a regular plenary session.

At the plenary session yesterday, Yugoslav representative Darko Silovic said information was too frequently used to serve political ends and global rivalry, as a result of which, a large part of the world has no access to the international information market and is a victim of information warfare. The developing countries are justified in their demand to participate, contribute and share in the products and possibilities offered by information and communications activities in various fields, Silovic said.

The Yugoslav representative particularly stressed that the non-aligned countries, who truly strive for a constructive dialogue and international understanding, "have not set confrontation with the information systems of the developed world as their primary goal."

Underlining that the non-aligned are not dependent on and do not solely seek external assistance but are, instead, self-reliant, Silovic said that "the pool of non-aligned countries news agencies is a reality to 80 non-aligned countries." The efforts of the pool to extend the democratic exchange of information with over 60,000 words are daily in evidence, he noted.

Silovic stressed that, through its TANJUG news agency and the non-aligned news agencies pool, Yugoslavia makes a special contribution to efforts for comprehensive information in the world.

LCY, SAWPY ADOPT STAND FOR MEDITERRANEAN MEETING

LD201733 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1329 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Jun (TANJUG) -- At a joint session today, the SAWPY federal conference section for foreign political questions and international links and the LCY Central Committee Commission for International Cooperation adopted a platform for the activity of the Yugoslav delegation at the conference of progressive movements and parties of the Mediterranean, which is to be held in Belgrade from 7-9 July.

In the discussion it was stressed that an all-round examination must be made at the conference of the present situation in these countries and of the progressive parties' activity. The gathering should be a conference for mobilizing progressive forces and not for talking about the problems and influences in the Mediterranean. It was stated that cooperation in the Mediterranean should also include cultural cooperation, especially in view of the fact that the Mediterranean is the cradle of European civilization.

Several speakers stressed that the conference should also be used to set in train concrete initiatives for cooperation among Mediterranean countries. As an example, the possibility was cited of jointly negotiating with the European commission over the position of migrant workers, who, on the whole, come to the West European countries from the Mediterranean area.

The assessment was made that certain diverse views on events in the Mediterranean, and in particular on the role of the great powers and their rivalry in this region, would probably find expression at the conference. It was stressed that all the differences should be directed so as to give as much expression as possible to the action role of this gathering in overcoming the complex economic and political situation in which the Mediterranean countries find themselves.

About 30 parties will take part in the Belgrade conference of progressive parties and movements of the Mediterranean; and, as agreed at the preparatory meeting, they will be headed by members of the leadership or Politburos who are engaged in international problems. It was stressed that Yugoslavia has a dual role with regard to the conference -- as organizer and coordinator until the next meeting of progressive parties.

At the joint session an analysis was also made of the situation in Africa, about which it was stated that in recent years it has not improved. The economic situation is especially serious. It was stressed that the progressive world has failed to contribute sufficiently to the economic development of this continent, but also that the African countries themselves are not doing enough to overcome the economic stagnation.

The session also discussed the process of negotiation between the African countries and South Africa. It was stressed that the efforts of these countries should be supported, but also that Yugoslavia must consistently continue its struggle against rascism and apartheid.

ZEMLJARIC ON ECONOMY: TASKS 'CAN BE CARRIED OUT'

LD212234 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1304 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade 21 Jun, (TANJUG) -- Despite the fact that some results recorded in the first part of the year do not correspond to what was planned, the Federal Executive Council judges that under certain conditions, tasks laid down in this year's resolution can be carried out after all. The main prerequisites for this are further increase in production, exports, and foreign exchange inflow. This was said today by Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, at a press conference in the Federal Secretariat for Information. Representatives of the Federal Executive Council informed journalists present at the conference about the "May analysis," the Federal Government's report on implementation of the plans for last year and this year, and abou development prospects for 1985.

Stressing that this year's debate about these documents will probably be more substantial and that the way in which tasks are being carried out will be appraised much more critically than before (due to different phrasing of the resolution and the gravity of economic troubles), Zemljaric warned of already present "strong defeatist rumors." According to these, nothing is changing in our economy, key tasks are not being carried out, no changes are apparent in the economic system, etc.

Positive results achieved should not be belittled or disparaged. But failures should also not be underestimated. Through objective assessments we must mobilize all social forces so that we get down to implementing the allotted tasks with even greater efforts.

In this context Zemljaric mentioned the encouraging results recorded at the beginning of this year. In the first 4 months industrial output rose by 4.6 percent with continued structural changes, and the growth in some sectors of economy, such as raw materials and exports, is above average. In the period up to 18 June exports rose by 7 percent; to the convertible currency area by 13 percent and to Western developed countries by 32 percent. Coverage of imports by exports increased substantially. Trade deficit with the convertible currency markets was reduced by over 50 percent, while the use of the funds raised by borrowing fell by 36.7 percent compared with last year.

It is especially important to maintain liquidity as regards foreign currency and to meet on time our foreign currency obligations. The fact that foreign currency inflow rose by 25 percent is a sign of increased discipline and more responsible inclusion of foreign currency within the reproduction system. Our country's overall position on the world market has improved. All credit arrangements with the IMF, foreign governments, and banks have been finalized. Excessive price increases have decelerated, supplies have improved, and more moderate trends in public expenditures and welfare services compared with income realized. The volume of investments has decreased and a gradual improvement in financial discipline has been noticed.

INFORMATION, FOREIGN AFFAIRS ACTIVITIES BRIEFING

LD202215 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1527 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Jun (TANJUG) -- At today's session of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber Foreign Policy Committee, which was chaired by Gojko Sekulovski, the delegates were briefed on the reports and activities last year of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, the Federal Secretariat for Information, and the Federal Institute for International Educational, Cultural, and Technical Cooperation. The reports by Mirko Ostojic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; Mitko Calovski, federal secretary for information; and Marin Gerskovic, deputy director of the Federal Institute for International Educational, Cultural, and Technical Cooperation, were positively assessed and endorsed.

The comprehensive activity of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs in the processes of international negotiation, particularly in the activities of the nonaligned countries, contributed to further strengthening the position and standing of Yugoslavia, it was stated at the session.

The Federal Secretariat for Information, the delegates stressed, last year successfully carried out its affairs at the level of informing the domestic and world public. In this connection attention was drawn to the significant efforts to further mobilize public opinion in the implementation of the long-term economic stabilization program.

Despite the heightened activity of certain propaganda centers with a hostile attitude toward Yugoslavia, the image of a stable, independent, nonaligned, self-managing SFRY has been completely preserved in the eyes of the world public, it was concluded at the session.

Delegate Dr Ivan Lovric pointed to the need not only to enhance vigilance but also react in a timely manner to all attempts to discredit our country, which mostly emanate from certain European centers of propaganda. Jusuf Kelmendi noted that Yugoslavs who spend too long living and working abroad, representing the country, lose contact with and feeling for the country with the result that they are unable to perceive the internal problems properly and often harm the country's interests. Ljiljana Todorovic spoke positively about the activity of the Federal Institute for International Educational, Cultural and Technical Cooperation, but also made certain suggestions.

PRESIDENCY COUNCIL EXAMINES DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

LD211346 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1220 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Jun (TANJUG) -- A session of the SFRY Presidency Council for National Defense was held in Belgrade today. The session was chaired by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the council and president of the SFRY Presidency.

It is reported that the council examined the population's involvement in all-people's defense preparations and noted that the proposals and solutions put forward should be the starting point for further work in defense preparations, particularly the pinpointi and solving of questions concerning the mobilization and active participation of all working people and citizens and other social subjects in an all-people's defense war.

The council also discussed training for all-people's defense and in this connection proposed that the SFRY Presidency, on the basis of Article 316, Paragraph 1 of the SFRY Constitution, should adopt the relevant directives. The council also examined other questions in its work program for 1984.

CROAT ASSEMBLY FOR GRAIN BONUSES; REVIEWS DEFENSE

LD212135 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Excerpts] The Croat Assembly met today. The most important decision adopted, as far as the present situation is concerned, deals with the buying price of cereals. Expressing themselves to be in favor of a uniform bonus payment in the whole country, Croat Assembly delegates resorted to express proceedings to adopt a proposal on bonus payments for wheat and rye and compensatory payments for wheat and rye flour due to be obtained from this year's yields and purchased outside the territory of the republic. The bonus payment for wheat is 2 dinars a kilogram, and for flour 2 and 1/2 dinars a kilogram. Zlatko Kuretic reports in greater detail on the Croat Assembly's work today:

[Kuretic] At a joint session the delegates of the three chambers of the Croat Assembly heard an introductory report by Lieutenant Colonel General Josip Skupnjak, republican secretary for National Defense, on the state of defense preparations over the past 2 years; and a report by Lieutenant Colonel General Martin Spegelj, officer-in-command of the Croat Territorial Defense republican headquarters, on the state and problems of the development of territorial defense since 1982.

In the introductory reports and during the discussions held at separate sessions, delegates judged that a significant degree of progress has been made in Croatia over the past 2 years in developing all-people's defense and social self-protection, and particularly in strengthening the defense components in all environments.

During the joint session -- after Mika Spiljak, president of the Croat LC Central Committee Presidium, who is an ex officio member of the Croat Presidency, had taken a formal oath -- delegates unanimously agreed that Borivoj Preradovic should be appointed new chairman of the Republican Committee for Commodity Trade, and Bozo Marendic as director general for area planning. Delegates also relieved Ante Skataretiko and Danijel Rezek, members of the Croat Assembly Executive Council, due to their departure to other offices. The Assembly then continued its work at separate sessions of its chambers.

The delegates of the Chamber of Associated Labor today elected their president, Mladen Ostricki, delegate from Varazdin.

SERBIAN LC ELECTS NEW MEMBERS; CKREBIC TO LCY CC

LD211533 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1317 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Jun (TANJUG) -- Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, was elected a new member of the LCY Central Committee and the Serbian LC Central Committee at today's session of the Serbian LC Central Committee.

He was elected in place of Colonel General Dragoljub Petrovic-Rade, People's Hero, whose resignation was accepted today, almost a year after its submissions, several rounds of talks, and the insistence that he should abandon it. As is widely known, he handed in his resignation because the former Leskovac leadership, replaced at the end of last year, contested his candidacy.

The following were elected new members of the Serbian LC Central Committee: Aleksandar Bakocevic, Vera Banic-Caric, Dr Slobodan Gligorijevic-Ajga, Maksa Djurisic, Dr Djerdj Sorat and Dr Ivan Stojanovic. Two members of the Serbian LC Statutory Commission were also elected: Hajrus Sadriji and Ivo Susnjara. The Central Committee elected Dr Ivan Stojanovic and Zoran Sokolovic new members of its Presidium.

DRAGOSAVAC ON NATIONALISM'S FORMS, CAUSES

LD212011 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1310 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Ljubljana, 21 Jun (TANJUG) -- Dr Dusan Dragosavac, president of the LCY Central Committee Commission for International Cooperation, was the guest speaker during a discussion organized by the Institute for National Questions in Ljubljana. His subject was: "Sociopolitical and Socioeconomic Causes of Nationalism in the SFRY." "We have examples of various forms of nationalism in all of our republics and provinces. However, it is not a good thing to view nationalism through all kinds of excesses because that disguises its essence," Dragosavac said.

"In multinational communities such as our provinces and republics and the SFRY, national equality can be promoted only through the development of self-management. It is therefore essential to maintain the social character of means of production and the interaction and integrity of labor, which are the essence of the continuity of our socialist revolution.

"The present practice concerning republican and provincial funds accentuates the elements of a bourgeois or bureacuratic-socialist state which in turn gives rise to separatist, irredentist, and unitarist nationalisms. This also erodes the unity of the LC, brings about nationalism within the LC itself. This is more dangerous for our revolution than the nationalism outside the LC and the revolutionary movement. This kind of nationalism is more dangerous because it hides behind communist slogans. It is therefore essential to defeat federalism within the LC which has already reached dangerous proportions and which could undermine the basic foundations of the SFRY and the brotherhood and unity and unity of our nations and nationalities," Dragosavac said in his expose.

During the discussion which followed, Dragosavac answered questions dealing with manifestations of various kinds of nationalism in culture. He stressed that there are cases when some phenomena are labeled as nationalism when essentially they are not so. In some cases discussion on universally binding nuclei in education is branded as nationalistic, as is the discussion on [word indistinct] cultural environment, which is topical at present in Slovenia, and the main goal of which is not a struggle for a "pure" Slovene culture, but, on the contrary, it aspires toward an even stronger link between the Slovene and all other cultures of our nations and nationalities.

SAWP, YOUTH LEAGUE DISCUSS DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION

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[Summary] Sarajevo 14 Jun (TANJUG) -- "A special task of all the organs and organizations of the Socialist Alliance and the Socialist Youth League is the constant coordination of work and cooperation among the numerous people involved in wiping out and preventing the abuse of drugs and dependence on them. This was stated at today's joint session of the Presidiums of the Socialist Alliance and Socialist Youth League of Bosnia and Hercegovina, at which information was examined regarding the state, problems and degree of social organization in the struggle against the abuse of narcotic drugs and other psycho-active substances in this republic and the tasks of these two sociopolitical organizations in this respect.

In his opening report Veljo Droca, member of the Bosnia and Hercegovina SAWP Republican Conference Presidium, said the two organizations must do more to acquaint people with the dangers of drugs and the ways to recognize pushers and addicts. An initiative had to be set in motion under the auspices of trade union federation organs for the formation of specialized health organizations to deal with addicts and to enhance society's vigilance so as to ensure better protection against the thefts of narcotic drugs and receipts from pharmacists and health institutions.

Particular stress was laid on the harmful effects of drug taking which, as a result of the physical and psychological deterioration of the drug user, makes them permanently unfit for service in the Yugoslav People's Army and our system of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

In their activity the youth organizations had to devote particular attention to young people's spare time. Internal affairs cadres had to be trained and equipped for unearthing and eliminating this social phenomenon. The mass media had to keep the public informed of the activities and measures being undertaken in this sphere.